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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. BAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1873. NO. 153.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 7, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House bills were reported from committees, and few new ones not previously messaged, all of which will be on the printed calendar for next Tuesday.

Mr. Wainwright reported an original resolution to revise the revenue laws.

Mr. Mahon, an act regulating the licenses of druggists.

Mr. Newmeyer, the Coal Oil Inspector's bill and bills relating to medical practice.

Mr. McCormick, a bill relating to the Twenty-ninth Judicial district.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, an act to preserve the surface of lands over mines and quarries.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Humphreys—To allow the Citizens' Passenger Railway to cross any bridge that may be built across the Allegheny river at Sharpsburg.

Mr. Wallace—Supplement to election law.

Mr. Collins—To give Courts power to incorporate springs and watering places, and to authorize the building of plank or other roads four miles in length.

Mr. Lemon—To incorporate the Ursina and Youg Valley Railroad.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1873.

This has been public bill day in the House, and the whole day has been spent in discussing public bills without passing many of them. A new Militia bill was called up by Mr. Ballantine, and it was finally passed—yeas 79, nays 5. It limits the "National Guard," by which euphonious name the military of this State is to be known, to ten thousand, and provides for a militia tax to pay their expenses. I suppose I am singular in my views on this subject, and will not press them; but, without meaning any offense to those who think differently, my private opinion is that the money thus levied and collected might as well be saved, for all the practical good it will accomplish.

After the Military bill was disposed of, the Centennial Appropriation bill came up. A great deal of gas was let off, and several hours occupied in the discussion of the various features of this bill, and after all, the bill was postponed until Thursday evening of next week, for which time it was made the special order. Before it was postponed, however, a rider was put on that none of the $500,000 appropriated by the bill shall be taken out of any moneys belonging to the Sinking Fund. This is a very innocent looking provision; but, in effect, it cuts off all possibility of getting any money out of the State Treasury for the Centennial. The "Exposition" will have an appropriation it its favor; and that will be all.

To understand this plainly, let it be stated that the Constitution requires the State to set apart any revenues the Legislature may choose for a sinking fund to pay the interest on the State debt, and at least $250,000 annually of the principal. Under this provision the Legislature, many years ago, set apart for this purpose the revenues from several specified sources, which I need not enumerate. At first, the revenues from these sources were not too large for the purpose contemplated by the Constitution, but of late years they have yielded *more* than was needed, and the revenues for the ordinary expenses of the government have yielded *less* than was needed. Efforts have been made, year after year, to change the current of these revenues, so as to reduce the amount going into the Sinking Fund, and to increase the amount of the common fund; but all in vain. It has been persistently claimed that, an assignment of revenues to the Sinking Fund being once made, in obedience to the Constitutional mandate, cannot be changed until the debt is extinguished; and this argument has been presented with force sufficient to deter the Legislature from disturbing the law as first enacted. At the same time, the Legislature has steadily gone on, every year, with the work of appropriating more money for the ordinary expenses of government than was or could be derived from the revenues other than those set apart for the Sinking Fund; and so for years we have been carrying on a State government with less money in the common fund than was annually appropriated, and more money in the Sinking Fund than was needed.

The result is easily understood. In order to meet these annual appropriations, the State has been compelled to borrow the surplus from the Sinking Fund, until, to-day, the common fund is indebted to the Sinking Fund something near four millions of dollars. Consequently there is not now, nor is there likely to be, a single dollar in the Treasury that does not, of right, belong to the Sinking Fund; and if the Centennial Exposition appropriation is made payable only out of money belonging to the common fund, its chance of finding any there is very slim indeed.

The Screen bill came up as the next thing in order, and it occupied the afternoon session until after seven o'clock. In Committee of the Whole a large number of amendments were offered, some of which were adopted and some rejected. Mr. Ramsey's substitute was finally agreed to, and the bill was so reported back to the House; but the House restored the original bill, and after tacking on the amendment giving the right to miners and dealers to make contracts for such screens as may be agreed on, the original bill passed—yeas 60, nays 12. This bill attracted a great deal of interest, many prominent Pittsburghers being present, and the session devoted to its consideration was about the most excited one we have yet had.

In the evening Mr. Newmeyer's Interest bill was up, and is under discussion while I write; so that I cannot say what will be done with it. I noticed, however, that the country members, generally, are averse to making any changes in the present laws on the subject.

In the Senate, this morning, the bill to build a new Insane Hospital for the northwestern counties was passed. It appropriates $100,000, and authorizes a commission to select a site. Mr. Petriken got up his Fish bill, but its consideration was cut short by the declaration of the members of the Special Committee to whom it had been referred, that they had never authorized it to be reported. It was then recommitted. To-night, in the Senate, Mr. McClure has up his bill to improve the method of appointing election officers in Philadelphia. That gentleman is improving the occasion to let off steam as a Reform engine, and the safety valve being so good working order, there is no danger of an explosion. The fate of the bill excites but little interest, and Mr. McClure appears to be the only one who imagines that the future of the country depends on its passage. If posterity has anything at stake in the matter, I am sorry for posterity.

The House has had three sessions to-day and the Senate two, and yet but little has been done, beyond talk. In fact, there seems to be but one real working session of the week, and that is Tuesday. Monday, in the House, is devoted mainly to reading bills in place. Tuesday is private bill day in both Houses. Wednesday, in the House, is resolution day, when cheap capital is manufactured by offering resolutions. Thursday is public bill day, and opens the door to the usual flow of talk. Friday is working day, when everybody is getting ready to go home.

It is plain that, either all this must change, and some more specific attention be paid to work or we shall have a long session. The appropriation and Apportionment bills are not yet reported, and they are the main work of the session. The prospect for staying here till May grows stronger by yield of inexcusable delay.

I learn, by the way, that the Ways and Means Committee will report a bill for paying members $1,500 per annum, and if they do, it will pass. I cannot, however, but regard this as a mistake. The evil example of Congress is contagious, and is already spreading rapidly. I listened to the debate in the United States Senate on the increase of the salary of Congressmen from $5,000 to $7,000, and the arguments, in my best judgment, was all on the side of those who resisted the increase. The ground taken by Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, was impregnable. He contended that the increase was asked for solely to enable the poorer members of Congress to ape their richer brethren in ostentatious display and expensive entertainments, for all legitimate purposes the old salary was amply sufficient. There were various attempts to answer him, but none was successful. And no wonder, as one of the first effects of this ill-judged increase, we find our Legislature following suit, and doubtless the same arguments will be paraded in justification of it as were paraded by the greedy but illogical majority at Washington.

A bill passed the Senate last week to regulate the occupancy of Delaware avenue, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Philadelphia. Delaware avenue is the water-front of Philadelphia on the Delaware river, and the bill as it passed the Senate, authorized the Pennsylvania Road to lay tracks from the depot on the avenue from its depot in the lower part of the city, near the Navy Yard, to Dock street. In the House, the bill was referred, in its usual course, to the Committee on Railroads, and was reported back with amendments. The bill passed on Tuesday last, no one paying any particular attention to the amendments, and coming over to the Senate, on Wednesday, the amendments were concurred in, to one's great suspicions of them, in the least. When the bill went to the Governor, however, it was found that the amendments gave to the road the right to extend its track so as to connect with the North Pennsylvania Road, the Reading Road and the Trenton Road, all in the upper part of the city, thus, in effect, giving to it the use of Delaware avenue from one end of the city to the other its whole water front, in fact, including the part now crowded with business between Dock and Arch streets. Both Houses promptly recalled the bill from the Governor, to-day, and the amendments will probably be stricken out.

SPECIAL.

Law Books and Law Stationery.

Jas B. Dodge, 89 Fifth avenue, has on hand a full assortment of the leading law publications, legal blanks of the most improved forms, and first class legal stationery. Attorneys, Aldermen, and Justices of the Peace, would do well to favor him with a call. See advertisement in another column.

WASHINGTON.

Extraordinary Senate Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1873.

Mr. COOPER offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate the correspondence between the Attorney General of the United States and certain parties in Alabama, in relation to the fusion of the two bodies, each claiming to be the Legislature of the State.

Mr. CONKLING objected to immediate action on the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Bayard's motion to postpone the further consideration of the admission of Spencer was lost as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Fenton, Ferry, Connecticut; Goldthwait, Hamilton, Maryland; Hamilton, Texas; Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman and Tipton—24.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry, Michigan; Flanagan, Freilinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Lewis, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill, Me.; Morrill, Vt.; Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Stewart, Wadleigh, West and Windom—33.

M. BAYARD moved that the credentials of Spencer and others be referred to a select committee.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the credentials of Roscoe Conkling as Senator from New York, and they were read and laid on the table.

Mr. CAMERON entered a motion to reconsider the appointment of Rev. Dr. Newman as Chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. Bayard's motion was lost—yeas 20, nays 38.

The question being then upon administering the oath to Spencer,

Mr. THURMAN moved to lay it upon the table until the regular committees of the Senate should be appointed, so that a motion might be made to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Senate without division voted to admit Spencer and he was sworn in.

Mr. WEST presented the credentials of William L. McMillen, claiming to be Senator elect from Louisiana, elected by the McEnery Legislature. The credentials were read.

Mr. WEST then moved that they lie upon the table and be printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to go into Executive session.

Mr. MORTON asked him to yield for him to make a motion to take up the Caldwell case.

Mr. CONKLING declined to yield the floor for that purpose and the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

CALAMITY AT SMYRNA.

The Swallowing Up of a Cafe on the Sea Shore—About Two Hundred Persons Drowned.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The London *Times*, of the 6th of February, gives the following particulars of the recent frightful accident at Smyrna: A cafe built upon piles over the sea broke down suddenly during a performance given by a company of acrobats, there were two hundred persons present. A loud cracking was heard and within five minutes the entire cafe had disappeared under the water. A few of the persons near the entrance contrived to effect their escape, and some others saved themselves by jumping through the windows into the sea. Boatman rowed up in numbers, but their efforts to save life were in vain. The search after dead bodies was a sad spectacle. The acrobats were withdrawn from the water in their showy costumes, and carried to the hospitals. The total number of bodies found up to the present is eighty, and it is supposed there is still fifty more in the water. The company of acrobats consisted of seven persons, of whom three were women, and one of these latter only survives. The government will institute proceedings against the proprietor of the cafe, who did not pay heed to the warning of danger which was given him in time.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1873.

NEWS NOTES.

Stokes's appeal was on the calendar to-day, but owing to engagements of counsel, it is probable the argument will be deferred until next week.

Smuggled silks and kid gloves, valued at $5,000, were seized to-day on the steamship Prieta. No arrests. Laces valued at $2,500 were seized on an steamer vessel on Wednesday and a lady passenger arrested.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* has a report of a marriage arranged between the Duke of Edinburgh and a foreign imperial princess.

Secretary Delano has called suddenly to New York, Thursday, by the serious illness of his son-in-law, Prof. John G. Ames.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all United States ports during week	80,173
Same time last year	49,794
Total receipts to date	2,787,257
To same date last year	2,916,971
Exports for week	53,501
Same time last year	61,581
Total exports to date	1,601,036
To same date last year	1,349,321
Stock at all United States ports	663,637
Same time last year	511,080
Stock at all interior towns	103,858
Same time last year	88,368
Stock at Liverpool	588,000
Same time last year	699,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	262,000
Same time last year	199,000

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 7, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer will move southeastward over Lake Michigan and thence eastward into Canada on Saturday. The barometer will continue falling, with brisk southerly winds, threatening and rainy weather over lower lakes and Middle and Eastern States. Southeast and southwest winds, veering to westerly, from Ohio valley and Wisconsin southward to Gulf States, with clearing weather. Southerly winds and cloudy weather will continue on Western Gulf coast. Increasing southeast winds and cloudy weather will prevail on the South Atlantic coast. Northeast winds will continue in Southern Florida.

CRIMES.

Double Murder at Malton, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A widow lady named Nancy Lauxton, and her adopted daughter, twelve years old, were found dead in their home at Malton, Illinois, yesterday morning, with their throats cut from ear to ear. A common case knife was sticking in the wound in Mrs. Lauxton's throat, and the right hand grasping its handle. The bodies lay in a composed position, evidently having been arranged after death and nicely covered by the bed clothes. A son of Mrs. Lauxton's was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

The Double Murder at Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—A large crowd of indignant citizens were gathered on the arrival of Wyatt, the alleged murderer. There was no breach of the peace. A guard of Marines was placed in charge of the station house and Wyatt is temporarily confined. The name of the family in which the tragedy occurred is Hontvet's, not Huntress. Mrs. Hontvet's condition is considered critical. The murdered women were of respectable character and quite remarkable for personal beauty.

Coroner's Inquest—Police Exonerated—Another Row—One Man Wounded.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Coroner's jury to-day in the case of James McVegh, one of the men shot by policeman Reinert early yesterday morning, and who died last night, rendered a verdict completely exonerating Reinert. McVegh admitted to the physician who attended him that he and the party with whom he was were engaged in beating policeman Reinert when Reinert fired on the crowd. Tom. McVegh, brother of James, who also received a bullet from Reinert's pistol will certainly die, and probaman Keron's injuries it is feared are mortal. About ten to-night another fight occurred between the police and a number of roughs on Clark street near Jackson. Officer Cudmore had arrested John Hoolihan, who was engaged in a row in a saloon near the locality mentioned, and was taking him to the station when he was set upon by a number of Hoolihan's friends, who beat him badly and released the prisoner. Some other officers coming up the rufflans fled, when Cudmore, who had regained his feet, fired at them, the ball taking effect in Hoolihan's side, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Hoolihan was then arrested and conveyed to the station, together with one of his attempted rescuers.

A Young Man Commits Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7.—A young man named William Thomas, yesterday spent the last of a considerable fortune, dissipated in the past five years, for a bottle of laudanum, which he took to his room, at the Willard Hotel, and was found to-night dead in his bed, having taken an ounce of the drug.

The Pomeroy Bribery in the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, March 7.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee reported to the Legislature yesterday. The majority report, signed by four members of the committee, find Pomeroy guilty of bribery and attempting to corrupt members of the Legislature by offers of money. The minority report is signed by three members of the committee, and they find the charges of bribery and corruption against Pomeroy not proven. The minority report was adopted by the House, and the majority report by the Senate.

The Kansas Legislature Indorse York.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, March 7.—The Legislature of Kansas adjourned to-day. Senator York addressed the Senate before adjournment on his connection with the Pomeroy affair. After his speech the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That the Senate has full faith and confidence in the statement made to it before the Joint Senatorial Convention for the election of United States Senator; that Samuel Pomeroy did offer to bribe him by the payment of $5,000 for his vote, and in behalf of the people of the State of Kansas we thank him for the unmasking of the same Pomeroy, who has by his corrupt practices so long held his position in the United State Senate.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The majority of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the subject have reported leave to withdraw, in deference to petitioners for expunging, the resolutions censuring Senator Sumner.

Several gentlemen connected prominently with the newly projected Air Line Railroad from Toledo to St. Louis arrived in St. Louis yesterday, and had a consultation with the Directors of the Merchants, Exchange. Several speeches were made by the gentlemen present, setting forth the advantages of this favored project, and offering to tie St. Louis route in opening up additional territory to St. Louis and giving to that city another Eastern outlet. Resolutions were adopted cordially indorsing the enterprise and promising substantial aid.

Some unknown person or persons on Thursday night broke open the school house in the north part of Columbus, Ohio, and smashed the windows, furniture and apparatus, tore up valuable text books, and did all the damage possible. The loss will be considerable.

At Evansville yesterday the liquor dealers formed a permanent association, called a Personal Liberty Association and adopted resolutions akin to those of the State Convention, districted the city and appointed two canvassers, two in each district, to collect funds to aid in contesting the validity of the law.

At Memphis, Saturday, the Directors of the Memphis and Selma Railroad elected Gen. N. B. Forrest, President; Samuel Tate, Vice President, and H. D. Bukley, Treasurer.

The General Assembly of Virginia has appointed a committee to investigate the charge of mismanagement against the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association. The charge is unauthorized speculation upon visitors to the tomb of Washington.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Requisition for General Fremont.

HE IS WANTED IN FRANCE.

The Massachusetts Senatorship

BOUTWELL'S CHANCES GOOD.

Printing of Congressional Debates.

Arraugement of Senate Committees

TROUBLE AT NEW ORLEANS OVER.

Fusion Legislature Dispersed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1873.

Gen. Fremont Wanted in France.

There is a current rumor that a requisition will be made upon the government of the United States by the French government for the surrender of General John C. Fremont, under the Extradition treaty, for alleged procurement of money under false pretenses from French subjects, on account of the Fremont Trans-Continental Memphis and El Paso Railroad. It will be remembered that about four years ago there was considerable excitement against General Fremont in Paris on this subject. It is stated in official circles that no such demand has been made, but should there be, according to the present understanding of the law, the General would not be surrendered.

Massachusetts Senatorship.

The latest information respecting the Senatorial contest in Massachusetts, says that the State Senate, on a count, has been found opposed to Mr. Boutwell, but in the House he has a majority. The vote by each House will take place according to the present programme, on next Tuesday, but it is supposed there will be no choice that day on joint ballot. On the next day it is the general opinion Boutwell will come out ahead. If agreed that his majority in the House will more than overcome that against him in the Senate. It is now thought that the Executive session of the Senate will continue long enough to act on the appointment of a new Secretary of the Treasury, should Mr. Boutwell be elected to the United States Senate.

Canard About the Vice President.

Some sapient correspondent has invented a plausible story about the early marriage of Vice President Wilson. The Vice President denies the soft impeachment. He has known the lady mentioned for about sixteen years, and has for many years been employed to survive. The lady he considers the foundation of the report.

Debates of Congress.

The publication of the debates of Congress by the Public Printer has progressed with the proceedings of the present Executive session of the Senate. The name has been changed to *Congressional Record* instead of *Congressional Globe*, the latter title having been copyrighted. The new official publication of Congress is a great improvement on the *Globe*. It is published in quarto size, two columns on a page, and is printed on better paper. J. F. Brown, the foreman of the office, has the supervision of the publication of the *Record*.

Reorganizing the Senate Committees.

The committee appointed by the Senate caucus to reorganize the various regular committees affected by the expulsion of five members of Senators and the election of new members to the body, had a protracted meeting this morning, and adjourned without arriving at a conclusion. There are eight vacant chairmanships, caused by the retirement of Senators, namely: Appropriations, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, District of Columbia, Revolutionary Claims, Territories, Education and Labor, and Revision of the Rules. The committees will meet again to-morrow. There are various opinions expressed as to the persons who may be selected to fill these vacancies, but as the committee has been unable to agree such opinions are mere speculations.

Matters at New Orleans.

The following dispatch has been received here in relation to the condition of affairs in New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1872.

Mr. James Casey, Washington, D. C: Everything quiet. Kellogg has abundantly demonstrated his ability to maintain himself without Federal aid. No police force has proved themselves very efficient and are master of the situation. The strongholds are all taken and the McEnery Legislature dispersed. There will be no more trouble. [Signed]

A. BECKWITH.

Instructions have been telegraphed to the United States Marshal at New Orleans, by Attorney General Williams, to postpone the re-assembling of the McEnery Legislature, if it should be again called together. The old Federal officials in that city are reappointed, except Ingraham, Surveyor of the Port, who is succeeded by Parker, Ben Butler's brother-in-law.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1873.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following among other nominations to the Senate to-day: John M. G. Parker, Surveyor of Customs, New Orleans; G. P. Wainsoght, Collector of Customs at Cuyahoga, Ohio; James H. Bagwell, Postmaster, Titusville, Pa. United States Marshals—J. R. Bennett, Eastern District, Michigan; S. B. Packard, District of Louisiana; E. H. Murray, District of Louisiana; H. H. Campbell, Northern District of Illinois; S. P. Evans, Eastern District of Tennessee; E. A. Newcomb, Eastern District of Missouri and P. H. Emerson, Associate Justice for Utah Territory.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was not of long duration, and it is learned that it was unmarked by any matters of an unusual character.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONVENTION RATIFIED.

The Senate in Executive session this afternoon, ratified the Supplemental Convention between the United States and Mexico, extending for two years from the 2d of February last, the time for the adjustment of claims for the respective countries through a Joint Commission. This Supplemental Convention awaits the ratification of the Mexican Congress.

Funeral of the Late Col. Wm. Hopkins.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 7, 1873.

The funeral of Hon. Wm. Hopkins, who died in Pittsburgh on Wednesday last, took place at three o'clock this afternoon. The scholars and teachers of the Union and High Schools marched in a body from the late residence of Col. Hopkins, on Main street, to the foot of Main street. He had long been a member of the Board of School Directors, and always a friend of schools and children. A committee from the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, consisting of Messrs. Lawrence, Woodward, White, Guthrie and Kane were present and assisted as pall bearers. There were also a great many persons from Pittsburgh and other places, and the funeral was one of the largest seen here for some time.

Suit Against the Government.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day a suit was brought against the United States government by the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company for $250,000, alleged damages incurred in consequence of alterations made in the construction of the bridge as to its height and width of channel. The amount of the United states to building this bridge was given March 3, 1869. Congressional legislation requiring the change on which the claim is based was section 5 of the bill for an appropriation for the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1873, and approved March 3, 1873. The same act provides that parties injured thereby may seek redress in the Courts. The case is said to be the first of the kind brought against the government.

The indications are that a full vote will be polled on Tuesday next in New Hampshire, and both parties are confident of victory.

STATE NEWS.

Philadelphians used during the month of February an average of 34,713,907 gallons of water per day. No record is kept of other and more exhilarating fluids.

A hungry Philadelphia boy applied to a gentleman in Brooklyn for work, stating that he had not eaten anything for twenty-four hours The gentleman had no work for him, but gave him an order on a restaurant for a dinner, with instructions to the proprietor to "give him all he wants." Starting in on quail on toast with mushroom, that impecunious youth ate through the whole bill of fare, and sighed that there were no more dishes to be had. The benevolent gentleman had to "foot a bill" of about five dollars for that dinner.

The Reading *Eagle* locates the Wheatland Iron Works in Schuylkill county. If Lancaster is willing, we trust the *Eagle* will move them up here.—*Mineral Journal*. You are both wrong. The Wheatland Iron Works are located in Allegheny county.—*Reading Times and Dispatch*. You are wrong, too. The Wheatland Iron Works are in Mercer county.

It costs a little over five dollars per capita to govern the city of Erie.

The Methodist Episcopal Church on Locust street, Harrisburg, is to be remodeled—in fact, transformed into a theater.

The Tamaqua *Monitor*, organ of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association when they stopped work last fall, which was seventy-two days ago. It was still alive, but much emaciated. It made its escape.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Death of Col. Hopkins Announced—Resolutions and Eulogistic Remarks.

In the Constitutional Convention, Thursday, President Meredith announced the death of Col. Hopkins, of Washington, a member of the body, whereupon Judge Lawrence offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, This Convention has been informed of the sudden and most unexpected death of Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington county, a delegate from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district; therefore,

Resolved, That it is with the deepest feeling and most unaffected regret that we have heard of the sudden death of Hon. William Hopkins, a member of this Convention, so universally esteemed, and so highly respected:

Resolved, That in his death this body has lost a faithful and honest member, a useful and intelligent citizen, and his family a tender and devoted parent.

Resolved, That in this hour of deep affliction and grief, we tender to his family, so deeply stricken, our most sincere condolence and profound sympathy.

Resolved, That as an evidence of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we do hereby appoint a committee of this Convention to attend his funeral at Washington, Pa.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, and that we do now adjourn.

Eulogistic remarks were made by Messrs. Lawrance, J. N. Purviance, J. W. F. White, W. H. Smith, J. H. B. Patterson, Wayne McVeagh, Mr. Buckalew, Judges Woodward and Black and others.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Buckalew stated, as an instance of Mr. Hopkins's decision and desire to do his duty, that on Thursday last he urged the Committee on Declaration of Rights, of which he was Chairman, to finish their work that day, as he did not wish to leave for home until the report was complete, and it was done. The resolutions were then adopted, the President appointing the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Lawrence, Woodward, Guthrie, J. W. F. White and McClean.

The Convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 A. M.

The Banner Baking Powder

Is unequaled for producing in a few minutes perfectly light, pure and wholesome biscuits, cakes, puddings, &c. It saves time, and you can use less eggs and shortening, and produce a better result than with any other preparation. Each can contains a measure, and a printed list of receipts goes with it, by following which all mistakes are avoided.

Sapolio, for House Cleaning.

Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for knives and forks.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for polishing brass, tin, &c.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for removing spots from marble.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for all cleaning purposes.
Only 10 cents a cake.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins

Offers his fine stock of groceries at the Old Tea House at reduced prices to-day.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Of Interest to the Public.

The Howe Machine Company have bought out the business known as the A. B. Howe, and have closed the A. B. Howe offices in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Boston and numerous other places. People who have bought A. B. Howe machines in the above named places will please call and get their machines repaired at the Elias Howe Machine offices, which are reliable.

The Howe Machine Company are buying out other companies, and there seems to be quite an uneasiness among machine men, for it is generally understood by them that it means an end to the manufacturing of the machine, and of course their agency. It is an old cry. Some of the large companies are shaking over the movements of the Howe Machine Company. This machine is about thirty years old, and will probably be sold when very few of the machines now known will be used. Office No. 4 Sixth street. See the Big Swing Sign, near Suspension Bridge. C. H. Lincoln, Agent.

Important to Grocers.

Dealers that are reliable and good pay will find it to their interest to call at the Checkerboard Front. Special inducements offered for cash on sugars, molasses, fish, cheese, all kinds of grocer's flour, &c. &c. T. C. JENKINS.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Flour, Molasses, Fish, Pickles, Canned Goods, Bobbitt's and Colgate's Soaps.
Every Dealer should keep my
ROAST COFFEE.
Five and Six Cent Soaps, best on the market for the money,
AND THE
Great White River Flour, Golden Fleece and Snow Flake.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.
Groceries, Syrups, Cheese,

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LARGE Safe. Must be cheap. Address, with description, P. O. Lock Box 427, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—DESKS—TO PURCHASE Desks and other Furniture of an Office. Must be in good order or nearly new. Address "Desks," Chronicle office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING within a few minutes walk of the Postoffice. Must be modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A DRESS Goods Salesman in a retail store. Must be well up in full particulars and salary expected. E. M. McGILLIN & CO., Sharon, Pa.

WANTED—ROOMS—BY A YOUNG Man and wife. Couple to rent 3 Rooms unfurnishable for light housekeeping, within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Address E. M., Commercial office.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers. Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Boarding House. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, 3rd door from Smithfield, Eagle Building, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $10,000 Capital or more if available, to join in working several very valuable Silver Mines, Smelting Works, &c., in the vicinity of Virginia City, Nevada. The most safe way of investment, largeness and regularity of returns, first-class bonds and security. Address the enterprises of the day. References exchanged. Address, for one day, Partner, Box 78, Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 38 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 36 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE The United Savings Bank being about to remove to the corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, will let their present offices.

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE — THE Warehouse, corner Water street and Cherry alley for rent on favorable terms. Apply to JAMES H. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—FIVE MINUTES WALK from Saltsville Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, House of 9 Rooms and Kitchen, good Water and 2 acres of old Forest Trees. Apply to R. H. PALMER, No. 151 Wood street.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—IN A GOOD well lighted front Office, convenient to Union Depot and Mails, second story. Also, Cellar Room, with water, suitable for storage. Apply to G. E. PALMER & CO., 3 and 360 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—THREE NEWLY FINished three-story Brick Houses, with Store-room and Offices or Dwellings above Store, on Diamond street, between Smith's and Grant's. Inquire of FRAZIER BROS., 158 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLE DWELLING of 7 Rooms, Bathroom and Closets, No. 175 South avenue, Allegheny. Good front and rear room, rear street cars and other conveniences. Rent $16 per month. Inquire of SAML RIDDLE, 32 Wood st.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—INTENDING TO move our Office to the Northeast corner of our Building, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 24 feet front on Penn a reet; well lighted; has a large vault, suitable for a bank. Can give as large or small room. SELLERS & CO., 327, 329 and 331 Penn, corner Tenth street.

FOR RENT—I WILL LEASE MY FARM for the term of 3 years; situated in North Fayette township, Allegheny County, and within 2 miles of Noblestown station on the Pan Handle Railroad. The farm contains 240 Acres, 20 Cleared, and all under fence. There are 2 good Dwelling Houses and all other necessary Outbuildings on the premises. Inquire of JAMES MEVAY, 1 mile west of Noblestown, P. O. R. F. MEVAY.

FOR RENT—STORES TWO AND NEW Stores on Penn avenue, opposite Fort Wayne Depot; will be ready for occupancy April 1st. Offices in second Building, in suits of two or single Rooms, second and third floors. Also, offices in third and fourth stories, Front and rear Rooms, Carr's Block, Iron Front, Fifth avenue, near Wood street. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, 327 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Pattern Works, corner of Twentieth street and Mulberry alley. The Building is 36 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, has a lot 100 feet front by 120 feet deep. Engine 10 horse power. It is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the office of O. SNIVELY, 89 Grant street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN—RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—A Manufacturing Establishment of thirty-five years standing for sale. Amount required about ($40,000) Forty Thousand Dollars. It is now paying 20 per cent. of the amount yearly profits. There are now three partners, one of whom, a Practical Man, desires to retain his interest if agreeable. Address Box L, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE OR RENT WARE-HOUSE No. 27 Water street. Apply to GEO. W. HAILMAN, at 113 Water street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND NO. 5 Hunke & Earnes Lathe, in good condition. Inquire of PAINE, ARLETT & TRIPP, 360 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power; complete, with all attachments, and very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—BANK STOCK—I HAVE for sale Thirty shares of Stock in the American Bank, No. 140 Fourth avenue. L. DILLON, Iron World Building, No. 5 Union street.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW 12X24 INCH Engine complete, one 8x20 inch and one 8x12 inch, second-hand Engines in good order. M. B. GOOKIN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—10 Stationary and Portable Engines, with Stationary and Tubular Boilers, new and second hand, for sale very low. PERRY DOUPS, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON OVERHILL street, with all modern improvements; 10 Rooms, Bath Room, Pantry,

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

THE value of criticism depends upon its truthfulness and its justice, and the expectation of counteracting the effects of a defeat by calling the conqueror ill names, is an idle one. These observations are intended as elementary lessons in mental and moral philosophy for the particular instruction and benefit of the Pittsburgh *Post*.

HAS Portia come again? The Associate Justice of the United States Court of the Territory of Wyoming, states that out of a large number of cases tried by female justices of the peace in that Territory, only two have been appealed, both of which were sustained by the Appellate Court, and judgment ordered in accordance with the decision given. This report will be regarded as quite a triumph by the female politicians.

WE SURRENDER a large portion of our space in this issue to the publication of the decision of Judge HARDING in the Luzerne county contested election cases, to which reference was made in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. We bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readers, and we particularly commend the shameful revelations with which it deals to the consideration of the home organ of the Democracy, as furnishing the most irrefrazable evidence yet adduced in proof of Democratic devotion to purity of elections—a subject to which that paper has so repeatedly and lovingly recurred of late. Being the first important case under the new Registry law, the decision, and the facts and circumstances on which it was based, are of general interest throughout the Commonwealth.

VERILY, the telegraph is a great invention. Transactions of immense magnitude, between parties widely separated, are now conducted by electric current, and concluded in a few days or even hours; whereas, under the old system, months would have been consumed. The latest triumph of this sort was the recent swindle on the Bank of England, by which that staid and cautious institution was fleeced of a million of dollars. It is said to be pretty well settled that the concoctor of this scheme was in New York all the time, and directed the movements of his confederates in London by means of cipher dispatches sent by cable. It is also hinted that the detectives have a slight clue upon which to work, and that it is barely possible that those implicated in this gigantic piece of knavery may be brought to justice. Money is potent, however, and they have lots of it.

PRESIDENT GRANT's inaugural address is treated with a commendable spirit of fairness by the press of the country at large; the exceptions being, of course, those papers so steeped, sodiced and oblique vision all things seem distempered and out of place. This is a good sign; inasmuch as it indicates that the day of captious opposition to the administration for mere opposition's sake has nearly gone by. President GRANT stands nearer the popular heart in this country to-day than any other living man. A Boston paper said that three months ago a majority of the Republican journals of New England were ranged in opposition to his renomination; and that now every one of them concedes that his four years' administration has been a success. Now let his past traducers try to do him justice, and second his efforts to weld the nation into an united and harmonious whole.

STANLEY AFRICANUS mourns, but not as one without hope. STANLEY went to Chicago to lecture. He met at his hotel a Southern gentleman named DORLAND, pleasing in address, fluent in speech, and engaging in manner—as wise as a serpent, but not as harmless as a dove. This modern ALFRED JINGLE was bolstered up with testimonials as to his respectability from BAYARD TAYLOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS, JOHN B. GOUGH, HORACE GREELEY, and other men of distinction throughout the nation. STANLEY arranged with this man to lecture for $150 per night, DORLAND to take the remainder of the proceeds and pay all bills. Under this arrangement one lecture was delivered, DORLAND receiving all the cash and passing $70 over to STANLEY. Since then the enterprising Southerner has been invisible to the eyes that discovered LIVINGSTONE. STANLEY not only lost $730 in cash, but has since had to pay about $200 for printing, advertising, hall, &c. "How I lost DORLAND," should be the subject of his next address.

SOME idea of the magnificent proportions which the manufacturing interests of the country are beginning to assume, may be derived from a study of the data furnished by the last census. In the several States and Territories there were then 252,148 establishments for manufacturing purposes, using 40,000 stationary engines, and employing 2,053,996 persons in the several branches of industry represented. The capital invested was set down at $2,118,247,069, and the amount of wages paid during the year, ending June 1, 1870, was $775,621,593. The value of manufactured products for the year ending at the same time, was $4,232,023,882. Since that date the number of these establishments and the extent of their operations have greatly increased. And such is the condition of our surrounding civilization and such its present and prospective demands, that the future promise of our industrial development bids fair to outrun the most sanguine estimates. The wants of society increase in proportion to the increased capacity for production, and the field for the latter in this country is practically unlimited.

THE QUESTION why, if those who make the laws need not be unanimous in their opinions, a unanimous verdict should be required to enforce them, is undergoing consideration in high places in Great Britain. A bill has been introduced in the English House of Commons, which proposes to reduce the number composing a jury to seven, in all except murder trials; and no longer to require a unanimous verdict. Whether the plan will work well remains to be seen; still, on general principles, it seems a little singular that if men with all the wisdom of Supreme Judges are not required to be unanimous in their views of law and testimony, even in cases involving the lives of human beings, the common people who sit as jurors, and who seldom have their attention called to such matters, should be expected to agree on every point raised in a trial or look precisely alike upon a matter in which litigants themselves have been unable to agree. Moreover, in all other branches of judicature, a majority is sufficient. Grand jurors, referees and arbitrators, are not required to render unanimous decisions, but a majority verdict is sufficient. Why not carry out the principle to its logical and legitimate conclusions?

THE latest advices from England state that the coal famine in that country has produced a crisis in the cotton and other trades, as well as in the iron market; that its pressure is daily becoming more disastrous, and interfering seriously with almost every known branch of business. So widespread is the suffering and so profound the alarm, that the subject of government proposing a temporary stoppage of the export of coal is discussed with considerable animation in commercial circles, and there seems to be a general tendency to agree that in the face of such a national disaster as the present scarcity and high price of fuel, the ordinarily rigid laws of free trade might legitimately be relaxed for the general good of the community. Another subject also which has provoked discussion is the propriety of the government, if possible, becoming the owners of the collieries of the United Kingdom, even in preference to acquiring the railways. But England's trouble is our opportunity. All the conditions necessary to achieve greater manufacturing and commercial prosperity than England ever saw, exist in this country. There is no occasion for special haste, but this is the time for American industrial enterprise to begin to gather its rewards.

IT is really quite remarkable how differently different nations look at precisely the same subject. Ever since the outbreak of the war with Germany, earnest Frenchmen have felt great concern on account of the increase among them of the habit of drunkenness. Wine, brandy and the tempting cordial called absinthe are the liquids which do the mischief. Some time ago legislation for the suppression of the evil began to be generally thought of as necessary, and various laws were from time to time proposed, and one was at length agreed upon which has been for some time in force. The noticeable fact is that, so far as we know, no Frenchman ever thought of proposing that any body but the drunkards should be held responsible or punished for the evil against which the law is deemed necessary. By the law adopted, various penalties are attached to the offense, according to circumstances and conditions, loss of the privileges of citizenship for a longer or shorter period being one of them. And Frenchmen entertain no doubt that the law, rigorously enforced as it will be in a country in which there exists so sound a public opinion as regards intemperance in drink, will prove entirely effectual in correcting the evil aimed at. Is it not possible that some American Legislatures might derive a useful hint for their guidance from French example? One thing must be admitted—the French law strikes at the root of the mischief, whereas the laws heretofore adopted in this country merely trifle with it. To flog JOHN SMITH because JOHN JONES stole a penknife only makes JOHN SMITH indignant, while it works neither hatred nor fear of theft in JOHN JONES.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The First Important Case Under It.

Decision of Judge Harding in the Luzerne Contested Election.

THE LAW STRICTLY CONSTRUED.

Democratic Devotion to the Purity of Elections.

In the matter of the contested election of Mark A. Duffy to the office of Recorder of Deeds for the County of Luzerne, in the Court of Common Pleas.

Four contested elections are before us. Jurisdiction of two of them is given by the statute to the Court of Common Pleas; jurisdiction of the other two is given to the Court of Quarter Sessions. We shall write but one opinion, which must rule them all.

On the 12th of October, 1872, the petition of at least thirty of the qualified electors of Luzerne county, accompanied by the oaths of two of them of the truth of the facts set forth therein, was filed in this court; and thereupon, in pursuance of the statute and in conformity with established rules of practice, such orders were made and such action taken by the court as rendered an impartial but thorough investigation of the matters complained of in the petition, both possible and speedy. We need not recount the various steps subsequently taken in the case when the shadows surrounding it, as alleged on the one side and the other, have been lifted, and a stream of light has been let in to guide us towards a right determination of the issue now presented. That issue is comprehended in the single inquiry, Has there been "an illegal election or false return" of Mark A. Duffy as Recorder of Deeds for the county of Luzerne?

Throughout the wide field of judicial duty, there is perhaps no feature from which judges so irresistibly draw away, nor one so delicate, as that arising out of contests of this character. Unlike every other species of litigation, where the questions involved may be discussed and determined purely upon the merits and legal aspects which they present, without incurring the suspicion of bias from any quarter, yet, under a system of government like ours, where the officer of to-day may, through the intervention and exercise of the popular will, be supplanted by the choice of to-morrow, a partisan feeling is engendered, which, besides being blind to inductions founded upon established law and indisputable right, is generally intolerant of everything standing in the way of positive success. The recognition of this fact can in no possible way be escaped; and, hence, for a time after the passage of the Act of July 2d, 1839, which imposed this delicate jurisdiction upon the courts, thus constituting them, as it were, umpires between contestants for popular favor at the ballot-box, judges shrank from coming up to the full measure of their responsibilities under the act, and, as a consequence, the proceedings in the cases of contests were characterized from their inception to their conclusion as much by the observance of what now would be deemed immaterial technicalities, as by an actual consideration of the "merits."

The provisions of the act are plain and simple. A contest can be inaugurated by filing in the proper court a complaint, signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and vouched by the oaths of two of them, alleging "an undue election or false return" of an officer to recognize the court to "proceed upon the merits thereof, and to "determine finally concerning the same, according to the laws of this Commonwealth." More than that: the court is "to decide not only as to the validity of the contested election," but also "which of the candidates had the greatest number of legal votes."

And yet, in one of the first cases arising subsequent to the passage of the act referred to, SKERRETT's case, 2 Parsons, 329, the court was unable to affirm, although it charged "an undue election," and false and fraudulent returns, "by reason of the reception of many illegal and fraudulent votes."

So in LEAF's case, referred to in 2 Parsons, 545, the complaint charged that "many illegal votes had been polled, to an extent more than sufficient to overcome the majority of the returns, suggestive of great inaccuracy and possible fraud." But this was held not to be sufficient; technical rules were again applied, and the complaint was dismissed on this remarkable proposition was laid down by the court, namely, that "they looked upon one statements acts of the judges and inspectors of an election, as not intended to be taken out, so far as practicable, the multiplied phases of progressive iniquity on this score as developed by each succeeding election, was the purpose of the act of April 15th, 1869, commonly known as the "Registry Law."

The 3d, 4th and 5th sections of this act virtually repeal the 65th, 66th and 67th sections of the Act of 1839, so far as relates to allowing persons to vote whose names are found upon "the list of taxables," tants furnished by the Commissioners;" and now, such dishonest enquiries not upon the list of taxable, who, under the old law, did not scruple to swear falsely touching their right to vote, are met by the necessity not only of swearing and subscribing each an oath, which is to be preserved, but the additional safeguard is imposed upon them to procure "at least one qualified voter" who will also swear to, and subscribe an oath, to be likewise preserved, touching the each individuals right to the right to vote.

And we remark, at this point, that the convening presence of an officer of the election board who will say that he is acquainted with the person thus seeking to vote, and whose name is put on the list of resident taxables, will not warrant the omission to take the affidavit "of at least one qualified voter," as directed by the statute. Because, if such a practice be tolerated, the law becomes meaningless, the very mischief it was designed to prevent becomes rampant, an important safeguard to the purity of the ballot-box is broken down, and a deluge of fraud becomes at once possible.

To illustrate this perhaps more pointedly: A distinguished man is chosen as one of the officers to conduct the general election; by contrivance and design he may agree with confederates beforehand to know as many men on the list of resident taxables who offers to vote. The barrier against fraud being thus removed, so that no "qualified voter" can be found to make an honest election at such a poll? Who so ignorant as not to be aware that there are just such knowing men in the land? Who so blind that they have often seen them standing around the Courts on days appointed for naturalization, like the cunning fox which lies in slaughter house, to grab each drop ping scrap, or bone, or offal that may fall in its way. It is not that there are men, who, under such circumstances, make a trade of knowing every applicant; they know his place of birth, his age, his character in coming into the country, no matter whether he be an Irishman, a Scotchman, a Welshman, an Irishman, a German, a Dane, or possibly a Peejee Islander. The fact that he is a human being, born any where within the four corners of the globe, is enough for them.

We repeat again the language of Judge King, uttered, as we have shown, long before the passage of the "Registry Law:" "It is from cases offering in this class of persons that the greatest danger of election frauds arises . . . A rigid and faithful execution of this part of the . . . law is absolutely indispensable to a fair election." The commission, therefore, of the crime of "at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter," and to preserve it along with that of the claimant, as provided by the clear and positive terms of the statute, will not be complied with under any circumstances.

Without going at length to the manner in which the list of "resident taxables" is to be prepared, which the County Commissioners are now required to furnish to the officers of elections of every ward, borough, township or precinct, at least as early as 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of the third section of the act of 1869 provides in mandatory terms that "no man shall be permitted to vote at the election . . . on this day, whose name shall not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter directed."

How is that proof to be made? This is a vital question. It is not for the officers of an election board to decide *how*; the statute not only makes the question, but it declares that the proof on which the right to vote under such circumstances is recognized at all, shall be preserved and filed for permanent reference in the office of the Prothonotary of the proper county. We quote that part of it at length which bears immediately upon the matter now under consideration: "On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at such election, shall make proof that he qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter," and to preserve it along with that of the claimant, as provided by the clear and positive terms of the statute, will not be complied with under any circumstances.

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Such has been the law in the argument on both sides concerning various provisions of the election law which we have claimed to be made by the same act, though counsel have pressed their respective views upon our consideration with great zeal and ability, and we have been favored with the opinion of each of the other, hardly a semblance of assent; to the contrary. Would that it were so, and in all its parts means something, and that there is no warrant in precedent or common sense for disregarding in any jot or tittle its provisions. They say that the "directory plea" can be used as a shield to defend or excuse electors who fail to obey or regard the law. In BOILEAU's case, supra, Judge King said that the assumption that the acts of the judges as di- ai cretion, where they were convinced that in in enacting it the laws of the Commonwealth had been infringed." In the Fifteenth District Cases, 256, an election was vacated entirely on the ground of irregularity. The irregularity was a material one, it is true, namely, closing the polls at an earlier hour than the law directs. But the fact that the case as authority to rebut and do away with the erroneous and widespread notion that nothing less than actual fraud will avail to set aside an election.

But to recur for a moment to these claimed "directory requirements" of the law: What are they? Where are they? Judge BREWSER, in the contested election cases in Philadelphia in 1865, 1 Brewster, 29, says, "it is a settled rule in the construction of statutes that a prohibition, accompanied by a penalty, is never regarded as merely directory. It is the violation of the prohibition, and not the penalty, to speak of it." And further, he quotes in the same connection the opinion of Judge Sharswood in Bell's Case, The City, Leg. Int. September 6th, 1860, p. 294: "It would not be safe to lay down any general rule as to when the provisions of a statute are merely directory, and when mandatory or imperative. Where the words are affirmative and relative to the manner in which power or jurisdiction vested in a public officer or body is to be executed, and not to the existence of power or jurisdiction itself, they may and often have been construed directory. But negative words, which go to the power or jurisdiction itself, have never been brought within that category. A case is directory," says Judge Taunton, "where the provisions contain mere matter of direction and no more; but not so when they are followed by words of positive prohibition."

We turn our attention at once now to the 6th section of the act in question: "If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the law to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or either, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

Again, the 14th section provides as follows: "Any assessor, election officer or other person charged as overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars."

With such high judicial authority before us as that to which we have referred in this connection; with the statute itself proclaiming its prohibitions and prescribing all over with penalties, staring us full in the face, what other construction could we have than that already given? namely, that, in all its parts, the election law means something; nay more, that it means nothing short of what it says.

As a further evidence of a determined legislative purpose to protect the ballot-box from fraud, or to render the perpetration of it at least difficult if not impossible, the supplementary legislation relating to the election of the act stands out thus: "On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath in the affidavit of each that he has practised at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two persons, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as Overseers of said election; said persons, so selected, shall be of different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the Overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party. Said Overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, and when counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, and any qualified voters, they are hereby authorized to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath in regard to his qualifications, at the said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are hereby required to give said Overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility in the discharge of their duties, and if the said election officers shall refuse to permit said Overseers to be present and perform their duties as herein provided, or drive them away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district shall be rejected on the petition being presented to said Court: *Provided* that no person signing a petition shall be appointed an Overseer."

Having thus particularly gone over the whole field of matters preceding and arising upon the various features presented by this contest, and having also seen what the important questions are that are touching the matter in hand, we pass directly to the consideration of the specifications embraced in the petitions of the contestants.

These specifications relate to four election districts, namely, District of the Twelfth Ward, the ward of the city of Scranton, the Second District of the Twelfth ward of the city of Scranton, the Third District of the Second Ward of the city of Scranton, and the Second District of the Ninth ward of the city of Scranton. It is charged that the returning Judges of the several election districts in the county of Luzerne met on the Tuesday after the election, and threw the votes purporting to have been cast at the general election held on the 5th day of October, 1872, for Mark A. Duffy for the office of Recorder of Deeds for said county, returned that he had received thirteen thousand and eighty-five votes, and that Otto Kaiser who was a candidate for the same office, had received eleven thousand and ninety-six votes, thus showing that Mark A. Duffy was elected to the said office by a majority of one hundred and fifty-five votes; wherefore, it is alleged, charged and believed by the petitioners that an undue and fraudulent election and return of the said districts hereinbefore specially named, and that a false and fraudulent return thereof was made by the officers thereof, and that therefore it was made to appear further, that the said Otto Kaiser had received a majority of all the legal votes cast at the general election throughout the county for the said office of Recorder of Deeds, namely, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fourteen votes, while the said Mark A. Duffy received only eleven thousand seven hundred and twelve of such legal votes; and that therefore the said Otto Kaiser had received a majority of all the legal votes polled at said general election throughout the county.

The petitions further charge that the election of the said office, and for the said Mark A. Duffy, in the several districts above named, was absolutely void, and that the said Otto Kaiser was duly elected to the office of Recorder of Deeds for the county of Luzerne. And they do further adjudge that the costs of this contested election proceeding be paid by the county of Luzerne.

GARRICK M. HARDING, President Judge.

Avert the Danger.

The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meteorological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a fearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health and comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, &c., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup, Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists. George A. Kelly & Co., PROPRIETORS, Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. Chartered in 1867. Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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4. It will not become stale or wormy.
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GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.
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Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
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PINTS, 50 CENTS.
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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

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Always Complete, THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, TO BE FOUND AT Jas. Caldwell & Co's

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We call particular attention to our Stock of BLACK ALPACAS, of our own importation. Best Quality, Weight and Lustre for the price ever offered.
PRICES FROM 28c TO $1 00.
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FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

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CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON, LEWIS M'INTOSH.

REMOVAL!
LIEBLER'S PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
113 Wood Street,
Directly Opposite the Old Stand.

The Largest and Finest Assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling Twenty-five Per Cent. below Cost.
JOHN P. DEAN,
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THE OFFICE OF THE
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SAFE INVESTMENT.
Now Paying 13 Per Cent. Every Thirty Days Upon the Price Asked.
THREE-FOURTH INTEREST FOR SALE.
To enable small capitalists to purchase it has been divided in st aree of ($250) two hundred dollars each. Price of the whole property, $1,000. This is better than bank or insurance stocks. Will bear the closest investigation. Reasons for selling, present owner has something sim lar paying larger dividends and requiring his undivided attention. The remaining one-fourth is retained by the manager, who is a well known citizen of Pittsburgh. Address H., Box 1317 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR RENT,
STORE—58 Market street. Rent $850.
DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue. Rent $500.
BASEMENT—52 Market street. Rent $150.
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

DRY GOODS.
Spring, 1873. Spring, 1873.
SPRING GOODS AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
New Spring Dress Goods.
At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
NEW BLACK SILKS, NEW COLORED SILKS.
At 25c, New Dress Goods in New Spring Styles.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs, extra bargains.
At 50c, Beautiful Dress Goods, rich shades.
NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW WHITE PIQUES, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, SWISS TARLATANS, &c., &c.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits,
LADIES' MOURNING WRAPPERS, SHAWLS, SCARFS, CLOAKS, &c.
New Spring Goods
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.
NOVELTIES IN New and Seasonable Goods, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
LADIES' NEW SILK BARBS, LADIES' NEW SILK FICHUS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, SILK SCARFS, NECK TIES, &c., &c.,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
White Skirts, Buff Skirts,
WHITE APRONS, BLACK ALPACA APRONS, LINEN APRONS, &c., &c.
At 3c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 5c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 6c. Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 25c, Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
At 50c, Ladies' Embroidered Linen Collars.
At $1 00, Ladies' Embroidered Linen Sets, well worth $2.
Ladies' Lace Collars, Linen Collars, New Styles Hats and Bonnets, New Ribbons and Flowers, Ornaments for Hats, Fancy Goods, &c , &c.
New Goods Arriving Daily, at
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Carpets, Carpets,
NEW STAIR CARPETS, NEW HEMP CARPETS, NEW INGRAIN CARPETS, Two and Three-Ply. NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS, STAIR AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS.
New Rustic Blinds, Gilt Blinds, Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets, Druggets, Mats, Rugs, Window Fixtures, &c., &c.
Tickings, Pillow Case Muslins
SHEETING MUSLINS, COLORED QUILTS, HONEYCOMB QUILTS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, &C.
A Full Stock of Housekeeping Goods,
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Morganstern & Co.
Bulletin for This Week.
New Goods for Spring, 1873,
The Finest Assortment ever received in this Market. We invite your examination of the following Goods:
SILK SCARFS, SILK FICHUS. SPANISH LACE VEILS. LACE COLLARS, all kinds. EMBROIDERED COLLARS. COLLARS RUFFLING, at 30c to $1 75 per yard. GUIPURE LACE, GIMPS AND EDGINGS. HAMBURG FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING.
PIQUE and CAMBRIC MUSLIN. NAPKINS and LINEN TOWELING. WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS and PINS. HEAD BANDS and BANDS. SHELL and HORN COMBS. TURQUOISE SILKS, all shades. TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS. BLACK DRESS GOODS, all our Fixures. KID GLOVES—One, Two and Three Buttons. LISLE, LINEN and SILK GLOVES.
Hosiery Department, Large and Varied.
LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR.
GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
TIES, BOWS, SCARFS and COLLARS. HALF HOSE, LISLE, BALBRIGAN and COTTON SHIRTS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Above Goods New and Choice.

SPRING, 1873.
New Prints, New Ginghams, New Bleach Goods, New Brown Goods, New Pant Stuff, New Shirting Checks.
FULL STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

NEW YORK.
Henderson's Patent Iron.
The "PURIFIED CAST IRON" costs but 3c per ton more than common coke pig iron, and when mixed with one-half wrought iron makes good bar iron.
The wrought iron from common coke pig iron makes cast steel equal to the best Swedish bar iron.
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For Licenses to make this Iron apply to
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PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER, SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM, NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.
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USE
Syrup Tar, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, DISEASES OF THE Lungs.
Prepared and Sold Only by
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Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
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STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, used as settees. HOT WATER BOILERS AND STILL TUBS, TOOLS, TRUCKS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Call and see us.
JAMES OLD.

The Celebrated Coal Cooking Stove
DUQUESNE,
Has been manufactured by us for over three years, in which time several thousand of them have been sold, every one of which has given
PERFECT SATISFACTION.
It is very DURABLE, CHEAP and ECONOMICAL, and every Stove is
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The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, 1873.

As to the future of the stock market, it now looks as though speculation for the present and immediate future would be wavering, first on one side of the account and then on the other, depending on the current gossip as to the probabilities of the issue of the much talked of $44,000,000. As Mr. Boutwell reduced the outstanding legal tenders to $356,000,000 during the month of February, without making the intention public, it is fair to assume that he will be (or his successor in office) equally reticent in the future. But it would be pleasanter to business men to know something of what is going on in the finances of the country, and perhaps future information may be vouchsafed.

Pacific Mail, which has made some brilliant moves during the past year seems still feverish, but from the fact that the directors have authorized the purchase of four Brazilian steamers at a million each, the company seems in good condition.

The banks are perhaps loaning out less money than they otherwise would were it not that they are in daily expectation of a call from the Comptroller of the Currency, showing their condition.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 10-40s	110¼
United States 5 per cents, January and July, 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency, Sixes	113¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 7, 1873.	10:30 11:30 12:30 1:30 2:30 3:30					
	M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Canton	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Western Union Tel	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver	42	42	42	42¼	42¼	42¼
Pacific Mail	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Adams Express	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼		
Wells, Fargo Express	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
Canton Co.						
United States Express						
New York Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Erie	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	94¼	95	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg			90	90	90	90
Chicago and Rock Island	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago and N. W. pref	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Rock Island	104	104	104	104	104	104
St. Paul	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
St. Paul pref	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Wabash	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Wabash pref	93	93	93	93	93	93
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Illinois Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chicago and Alton	93	93	93	93	93	93
Boston, Hart. and Erie						
Harlem	129	129	129	129	129	129
New Jersey Central						
C. and I. C.	40¾	40	40	40		40¾
Han. Bal and St. Jo	40¾					40¾
Iron Mountain	4					4
Atlantic Mail						

—The German market has long been relied upon for capital to carry on our great national and corporative enterprises. It has been estimated that not less than $500,000,000 of United States bonds are held there, besides a large aggregate of municipal and corporate obligations. In this connection we quote the following from the *Frankfurter Journal*:

Holders of American securities will read with interest the very complete report upon the condition and operation of the Central Pacific Railroad and its branches. This report shows that the mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad and its branches (the California and Oregon, and the Sacramento valley) rank among the best American securities, the deutsche in Germany. The Bavarian Chamber of Commerce, in speaking of foreign securities, made no mistake, therefore, in according these a prominent place among American mortgage bonds.

Messrs. Fox & Hatch fulfil their duty toward the German bondholders, inasmuch as they spare neither labor nor cost in order to keep investors informed concerning securities negotiated through them. The contrast on the part of not a few of the other firms in the great majority of banking houses which have introduced American loans in Germany have altogether neglected this duty toward those who have purchased their bonds. When these latter houses first brought out their loans, they sought to enlist capitalists by all kinds of promising prospectuses. When the bonds were placed, however, most of them did not care to trouble themselves with any reports on the condition of their enterprises. No one can blame the public for making comparisons between the practice of the different houses who offer loans in our market; nor for giving their preference and confidence to those who keep them most fully and accurately informed thereupon.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	6¼	Phila. and Erie	26
Reading	41¼	Lehigh Navigation	47¾
United Cos. of N. J.	131½	Pittsburgh 5s	72
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	33¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	Central Transport'n	46

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 7, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather continues mild and pleasant, and although some ice still remains to remind us of the long, severe winter, not a vestage of snow is visible. It will take some days to dry up the country roads and render travel upon them desirable. River navigation will soon be resumed, and we hope to hear no more of snow blockades on the railroads. A few brief days must elapse ere the grand spring trade will set in—then look out for busy times. We have few changes to note in market rates.

Below we give the receipts of grain at the elevator and by rail and river since our last:

RAIL AND RIVER.		ELEVATOR.	
Wheat, bushels	1,484	Corn, bushels	1,549
Oats, bushels	4,680	Barley, bushels	1,318
Wheat, sacks	477	Oats, sacks	749
Barley, sacks	170	Rye, sacks	170

The following are the wholesale rates of the markets, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—Common Soda ash 4¾@4½c; refined 5¾@6c; pots, 9½@9¾c; pearls, 10c; arsenic, 3¼ @3½c; bitrate soda, 4¾@5c; black lead 65.

ALE—X, $9 per bbl; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11.

APPLES—Receipts 60 bbls. Sales at 75c to $2 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition. Market dull.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand fair at 50@55c per gallon.

BEESWAX—We are reported sales prime roll for table use at 24@26c ₱ lb; medium to good 25@28c. Receipts 67 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported in a healthy condition, with the tendency of prices upward. Following are the ruling figures of market: Sugar cured hams 13¼c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain shoulders 7½c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear sides 9¼c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 13c; mess pork $18 50; ham sausage 10c; beef lard, in barrels, 7¾c; half bbls 10c; kegs 10½c; prime steam, 7½c; refined, 8c; half bbls $4 40. Receipts—Bacon, pieces 2,304; lard, 76 casks.

EGGS—Under heavy receipts prices rule lower, and we reduce our figures to 25@24c ₱ dozen.

JEANS—White navy $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel.

BRESWAX—Market quiet at 38@40c ₱ lb.

BAWAS PRODUCE—Sales—Onions, $4 00 ₱ doz; ₱ lb cabbage $5 25; ₱ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Sales in a small way at 4¼@7c.

CHEESE—New York Goshen 17c; Ohio red 15½c; Dairy 14½c; Factory 13c; Sweitzer 14@16c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's and Carey's berries at $14@15 ₱ bbl; cultivated and common $9@13.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Boesen's hydraulic cement $3 25@3 50; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANNED GOODS—Market dull at 90c@$1 for peaches, halves; choice apples 80@85c; fair, 40@45c.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull at 7½@9c for peaches, halves; choice apples 8@8½c; fair, 4@4½c.

FLOUR—The flour market remains unchanged in price, with a heavy local demand and orders for shipment. There is a difference of opinion as to the future of the flour market, the settlement of which depends in a great degree on the condition in which the wheat crop emerge from the late winter. The receipts since our last was very light, being only 420 barrels, against 1,849 barrels yesterday. We quote as follows: Choice red winter wheat flour $9 00@9 20 ₱ bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 25; Ohio, do, $9 00@9 25; Minnesota, do, $8 50; Iobed $8 50; Barn's Wisconsin $7 75. Rye flour $5 75.

GROCERIES—Trade in this line is moderately active and will doubtless grow better as the weather grows warmer. Sugars are selling slowly, and as refiners have full stocks, prices are not exceedingly firm. Louisiana sugar, however, is very firm in New Orleans and orders to command quoted prices in this market. Coffee is quiet Eastward but we have no change to note in prices. Molasses still continues firm with a strong probability of a further advance. New York cheese have advanced to 17½c ₱ lb in Buffalo which will cause material advance in this market. Following are the ruling rates at which sales are made in this market at present:

Sugars—Straight yellow Gulfs, Knight's extra C 10¾c; H & K, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11c; H & E, extra C, 11¼c; Phoenix, yellow C, 11c; Calvert's extra C 11¾c; Calvert's extra B 11¾c; Calvert's A 12c; crushed 13¾c; powdered 13¾c; granulated 13¾c; cut loaf 14c; Dominos 11¾; New Orleans 10¾@11c.

Coffee—Fair 20¾@20¾c; good 21¼@22¼; prime 23 @23½c; strictly prime 24c@25c; fancy 26¾@26¾; roasted, loose 27¾c; in packages, 28c.

Syrups—Sugar-house Cryst'al 55c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 70c; white drips $1 30.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c ₱ gallon.

Pickle Syrups—73c.

Refined—Layers $2 50; Valencies 10¾c; Muscatels $3 20; seedless $5 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—The market remains quiet and prices are unchanged. The reigns continue light, causing prices to rule rather more firm. We continue to quote prime red winter $1 75@1 80 ₱ bush; white, $1 85@1 90. Oats—The market is rather firmer, though there are no changes to note in prices. We quote prime white at 44@45c ₱ bush; good mixed 41@ 43c; black 38@40c. Corn—Market quiet and unchanged in prices; shelled, on track, 49@50c; free in store, 52c; ear, in bulk 49@50c; sacks, 50@52c.

RYE—$2@$3. Barley—Fall 95c@$1 00; spring 85@90c ₱ bushel.

HAY—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales of baled on wharf and track at $20@$22 ₱ ton.

HONEY—Sales at 35@40c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—25@60c for 1871s; 1870s not saleable.

HIDES—Selected white 7½ @ 8½c; Eastern 3½ 75.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED—Bran 90@95c ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 10 @ 1 20.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow $6@7; red $4 50@5 00. Stocks light.

POTATOES—Lake Shore peachblows, on track, 77@ 78c; store 80@85c. Market at lower rates.

PEARS—Sales at 2½@3½c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₱ bbl; No 2 at $1 55.

SAPOLIO—$6 00 ₱ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS—Clover seed $7 50@8 75; timothy seed $4 00@4 15; flaxseed $1 95@2 00 ₱ bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 7¼@8c ₱ lb.

WOOL—There has been a decline in the price of wool in sympathy with the Eastern cities. Following are the ruling figures:

Fine delaines	32@37c	Medium fleeces	55@57c
Unwashed	50@52c	Common fleece	50@52c
Coarse	46@48c	Pulled wools	43@42c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market is reported extremely dull and weak, with prices showing a decided downward tendency. Notwithstanding the unprecedentedly low prices at which crude and refined oils are selling, there seems little inclination on the part of dealers to purchase. If the bottom has not yet been touched we trust it soon will be, and that a recoord in prices will follow:

CRUDE.

Parker's is quoted at 2c, though it is said that late in the day it could be obtained as low as $2 00 per barrel. Taking the price at $2 05 it would be about equal to 5¼@6c per gallon here. The market is reported dull and weak, throughout the entire oil regions.

For further information see our dispatches.

REFINED.

There is no change in the situation, sellers and buyers are still keeping apart in their views. The market is weak and a shade lower, but buyers still stand aloof. The current rate of the market is 14¾@15c per gallon for standard brands. That is certainly cheap enough.

OIL BARRELS.

Prices unchanged; city make $1 90@2 00; country $1 85; demand moderate.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 7.—The *Herald* says: The market is slightly off from yesterday's quotations, and the tendency weaker at the close. Oil City closed at $2 20 bid, $2 25 asked. Parker's quiet, closing with a downward tendency. Titusville unchanged; closed at $1 95 at wells. Sales:

3,000 bbls upper creek, spot	2 05
500 bbls upper creek, spot	2 05¾
200 bbls upper creek, spot	2 02½
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 25
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 25
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 07½
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 07¾
1,500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 06
200 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 00
250 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 95

NEW YORK, March 7.—Closing—Crude in bulk unchanged and nominal at 9¼c. Refined somewhat depressed at 18¾c. Cases 26¾. Philadelphia quotes: Refined, spot, 18¾c; June 18¾c.

OIL CITY, March 7.—Market dull at $2 25; upper tens $2 05; lowers quoted $2 10.

TITUSVILLE, March 7.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at $2 15.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 7.—Market dull at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, March 7.—Market little weaker, with a downward tendency—$2 00@2 05 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Market quiet; crude 9c; cases 24c. Refined, April 18¾c; May 19¾c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

PARKER'S, March 7.—Market quiet at $2 05.

FIRST FORK, March 7.—Market quiet at $2 00.

OIL CITY, March 7.—Market very dull at $2 25; upper tens $2 05; lowers quoted $2 10.

TITUSVILLE, March 7.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at $2 15.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 7.—Market dull at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, March 7.—Market little weaker, with a downward tendency—$2 00@2 05 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Market quiet; crude 9c; cases 24c. Refined, April 18¾c; May 19¾c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

PARKER'S, March 7.—Market quiet at $2 05.

FIRST FORK, March 7.—Market quiet at $2 00.

OIL CITY, March 7.—Market very dull at $2 25; upper tens $2 05; lowers quoted $2 10.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 7.—Market unchanged at $2 25.

FOXBURG, March 7.—Market unchanged $2 02½@ 2 05.

ROUSEVILLE, March 7.—Market dull at $2 10 and nothing doing.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Crude 8¾c; refined 18¾. Market quiet and nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Refined 18¾c; crude 8c in bulk; barrels 14c.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

West Penn Junction, March 7, 1873.

Citizens' Company, 40 bbls paraffine wax to Wagner & Wood.

Humphrey Oil Company, 60 bbls benzine, to J. A. Bowsick & Co.

J. Spear & Co., 60 bbls benzine to J. B. McKee, & Co. Boggs & Co. 60 bbls bls. oil to F. H. Bowsick & Co.

Total 940 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wm. Stewart	Radiant Oil Works	409
Eckhart & Frew	Birdsall Oil Works	317
J. M. Robinson	Standard Oil Works	317
B. S. Duncan	American Oil Works	194
N. W. Stevenson	Commercial Oil Wks	194
N. W. Stevenson	Radiant Oil Works	936
N. W. Stevenson	Liberty Oil Works	236
Gowen	Freedom Oil Works	154
W. S. Bann	Brilliant Oil Works	138
W. Nicholls	Commercial Oil Wks.	138

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Radiant Oil Works	1,495
Brilliant Oil Works	317
Standard Oil Wks	317
American Oil W	194
Commercial Oil W	525
Liberty Oil Works	236
Freedom	164
Total	4,621

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 17¾c. Flour dull and prices are lower and unchanged; choice family $9 75@ 10 00. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 75@1 80. Corn quiet and firm; provisions strong. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and prices advanced; shoulders 6¾; clear sides 8c; clear rib sides 8¾c. Lard—Kettle dried 9c. Sugar-cured hams 13¾c. Country bacon shoulders, 6¾c; sides 7¾c; hams 9¾@10c, loose from wagon.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Cotton—Low middling scarce and firm at 18¾c; good ordinary active at 17¾@18c. Flour quiet and weak at $6. Corn meal active at $2 50. Corn in fair demand at 50@52c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 46@48c. Hay quiet at $26@28. Bran firm at $21 75@22 00. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 9¾@9¾c. Pork—Demand active, and prices advanced to $14 25.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—Cattle—Market opened with feeders noting an advance of 50c, and buyers refuse to pay it—not enough done to either cattle, sheep or lambs to fix a market.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms by the various railroads for February and the past five years, as reported in the DAILY COMMERCIAL:

RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 1869. Tons.	Feb. 1870. Tons.	Feb. 1871. Tons.	Feb. 1872. Tons.	Feb. 1873. Tons.
P., Ft. W. & C. R.	13,040	16,940	15,670	17,710	15,716
P. R. R.	3,410	6,750	7,470	10,140	4,790
Clev. & Pitts. R.	4,220	3,570	7,330	5,560	11,420
West Penn R. R.	.....	280	225	350	180
Pitts. & Conn.	.....	410	140	2,650	930
A. V. R. R.	.....	720	1,210	540	2,020
P., C. & St. L. R.	.....	.....	240	220	1,590
Cleve. & Pitts. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,230
Mann's Station	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,230
Total tons	19,670	22,260	32,905	37,340	37,586

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total Tons.
Nimick & Co	.....	.....	2,290	2,290
Rees, Graff & Co	100	..	410	510
Zug & Co	.....	..	510	510
Brown & Co	.....	..	360	360
J. W. Porter	.....	..	570	570
Moorhead, M. & Co	980	..	.....	980
Loomis & Co	.....	..	210	210
Lindsey & Mc	.....	..	160	160
Carnagie, K & Co	70	..	130	200
Rodgers & B	.....	..	180	180
Lewis, Bailey, D. & Co.	.....	..	300	300
Spang, C. & Co	.....	..	260	260
Caughey & Hallman	.....	..	210	210
Everson, G. & Co	.....	..	290	290
Pittsburgh F. Co	160	..	60	220
J. Reamer	.....	..	170	170
Lewis, Oliver & P	110	..	10	120
Wm. Smith & Son	.....	..	120	120
Wm. Clark & Co	.....	..	30	30
Marton Bros	40	..	.....	40
Byers, McC. & Co	.....	..	70	70
Harbaugh, M. & Co	70	..	.....	70
Cambria Iron Works	20	..	40	60
John Moorhead	.....	..	50	50
Graff, Bennett & Co	.....	..	160	160
Dilworth, P. & Co	.....	..	60	60
Various consignees	60	..	60	120
Paul Jones	.....	..	220	220
Total	1,610	..	7,110	8,710

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total Tons.
Isabella Furnace	3,300	..	.....	3,300
Lucy Furnace	2,300	..	.....	2,300
Shoenberg'r, B. & Co	2,250	..	.....	2,250
Nimick & Co	.....	20	300	320
Pittsburgh B. W.	320	..	90	410
Hussey, Wells & Co	250	..	.....	250
Caughey & Hallman	260	..	160	420
Hitts, Firge & Co	60	..	150	210
Zug & Co	150	..	40	190
Lewis, Graff & Co	300	..	10	310
Lewis, B. D. & Co	160	..	160	320
Graff, Bennett & Co	.....	..	130	130
A. Bradley & Co	.....	..	90	90
McKnight D. & Co	120	..	100	220
Brown & Co	60	..	.....	60
J. W. Porter	.....	60	.....	60
Bernard, H. & Co	.....	..	30	30
Wilson, Glass & Co	110	..	.....	110
Various	20	20	10	50
Total	10,260	100	1,060	11,420

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad—Manchester Station.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total Tons.
Harbaugh, M. & Co	420	20	.....	440
Laughlin & Co	1,560	..	.....	1,560
Moorhead & Co	410	..	.....	410
Graff, Bennett & Co	280	..	.....	280
Total	2,910	20	.....	2,930

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total Tons.
Jones & Laughlins	.....	.....	1,130	1,130
J. Painter & Sons	.....	.....	570	570
Wm. Smith & Son	.....	.....	500	500
Lewis, O. & P.	.....	.....	470	470
Graff, Bennett & Co.	.....	.....	270	270
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	.....	.....	230	230
Byers, McC. & Co	.....	.....	210	210
Zug & Co	.....	.....	140	140
Spang C. & Co	.....	.....	110	110
Pittsburgh Bolt Wks	.....	.....	100	100
J. B. Herron	.....	.....	120	120
Nimick & Co	.....	.....	120	120
J. Reamar	.....	.....	120	120
Totten & Co	.....	.....	100	100
Pittsburgh Locom. Wk	.....	.....	100	100
J. Marshall	.....	.....	100	100
A. Brasdon	.....	.....	80	80
Wm. Clark & Co	.....	.....	70	70
Lyon & Co	.....	.....	70	70
Hart & Co	.....	.....	140	140
John Moorhead	.....	.....	300	300
Total	10	5,170	5,180	

Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total Tons.
John Moorhead	..	10	1,070	1,080
J. Reamer	..	..	1,060	1,060
Caughey & Hallman	..	70	830	900
A. W. Porter	..	..	1,000	1,000
Nimick & Co	..	..	90	90
R. Wister	..	..	420	420
D. A. Freyfogle	..	..	170	170
Total	80	80	4,710	4,790

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total Tons.
Nimick & Co	.....	.....	250	250
Jones & Laughlins	.....	.....	330	330
Wm. Smith & Son	.....	.....	450	450
Lucy Furnace	250	..	250	500
Lewis, O. & P	.....	..	220	220
Wm. Clark & Co	.....	..	120	120
Carnagie, K. & Co	70	..	90	160
McKnight, D. & Co	.....	..	50	50
John Moorhead	.....	..	140	140
J. W. Porter	.....	20	.....	20
Total	320	20	1,770	2,060

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total Tons.
Carnagie, K. & Co	710	..	.....	710
Nimick & Co	.....	100	280	380
Graff, B. & Co	150	..	100	250
Loomis & C	.....	..	210	210
Harbaugh, M. & O	110	..	30	140
Various	.....	..	10	10
Total	980	100	630	1,540

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total Tons.
Clyde & Bro	.....	.....	280	280
Caughey & Hallman	.....	.....	160	160
Zug & Co	.....	.....	110	110
Wilson, Glass & Co	.....	.....	90	90
Hartzgose & Co	.....	.....	70	70
J. Marshall & Co	.....	.....	30	30
Hopkinson, R. & Co	.....	.....	30	30
Everson, G. & Co	.....	.....	10	10
J. W. Porter	.....	.....	50	50
Total	.....	.....	930	930

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873.

The market for pig iron reflects the same feature as last week, with an evident tendency toward higher prices for iron of good quality, and especially for red short of the standard brands.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

	P.	Terms.
500 tons medium grey, close gray and mottled	50	4 mos.
500 tons medium grey, close gray and mottled	50	4 mos.
500 tons gray forge red short	45	60—4 mos
500 tons gray forge	45	60—4 mos
400 tons gray forge	45	60—4 mos
200 tons extra gray forge	45	60—cash
400 tons gray forge	45	60—4 mos
200 tons gray forge red short	43	00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge neutral	43	00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge red short	43	50—4 mos
100 tons neutral	40	00—4 mos
100 tons silvery	47	50—4 mos

Anthracite.

200 tons red short mottled	$39	00—4 mos
100 tons white and mottled red short	29	00—4 mos
120 tons No. 2 foundry	45	00—4 mos
100 tons No. 2 foundry	45	00—4 mos
100 tons No. 3 cold short	39	00—4 mos
100 tons white fed short	39	00—4 mos
100 tons No. 3 cold short	39	00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	45	00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	45	00—4 mos
40 tons No. 3 foundry	42	00—4 mos
20 tons ll No. 1 foundry	45	00—4 mos
20 tons No 1 found'y	46	00—5 mos
20 tons extra No. 2 foundry	45	00—4 mos
10 tons extra No. 2 foundry	44	00—cash
10 tons No. 1 foundry	47	00—4 mos
150 tons chickies forge at furnace	40	00—cash

Hanging Rock Charcoal.

115 tons No. 2 foundry	$55	00@58 00—90 d'y's
90 tons No. 1 foundry	55	56@57 00—4 mos
100 tons No 3 mill	48	00@48 00—4 mos
60 tons No. 1 foundry	58	00—4 mos
45 tons cold blast	58	00—4 mos
20 tons charcoal foundry	55	00—4 mos
15 tons olive, No. 1	58	00—4 mos

Hazard Charcoal.

20 tons No. 1 foundry	$60	00—4 mos

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons coke	p. t.

Blooms.

10 tons charcoal slabs	$95	00—5 mos

Connellsville Coke.

200 tons Dunbar, No. 1

THE VERY LATEST.

BROOKS DEFENDED.

Address to His Constituents.

Bitter Reflections Upon His Accusers

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Hon. James Brooks has prepared the following address to his constituents.

Enemies have taken advantage of my physical prostration to offer up Colfax and myself as sacrifices to public clamor, in which two Vice Presidents of the United States, several members of the Senate and eight other members of the House were more involved than myself. The sacrifice of a Democrat was deemed indispensable to offset it not to protect them, and hence early in December a committee was organized, seemingly of purpose to bring in my name with theirs, so as make me responsible for one hundred and fifty shares of stock of Credit Mobilier, owned by C. H. Nellson. Certificates of this stock were notoriously in the full possession of Nellson as long ago as December 12, 1873. (See evidence, page 99.) But of these certificates the committee, in January, 1873, chose to make me owner, upon the pretense that he, being my son-in-law, was only the apparent owner. The committee was thus organized, I say—for three years it such men as General Banks, a mechanic of industrie for years, living in chateaux d'Espagne—because of his known hostility to Ames, who, when asked, refused to subscribe to certain rich Bostonians, to free his Waltham house from a heavy mortgage; and Merrick, of Maryland, an excised judge of his District at the opening of the civil war, whose Court Congress had to extirpate to be rid of him, and who therefore was sore upon Ames and upon all ever hates the human race because of the defeat of his ambitious to re-election to congress; with Niblack, a very, very small man in plastic fingers, of such a sly, sleek and cringing human as Pounds, of Vermont, whose antecedents in railroads at home are worse than anything alleged against the Credit Mobilier—this committee, after more than two months and a half, purposely neglecting sifting two months and a half purposely neglecting sifting two months and a half purposely neglecting the explicit action of many rich masses of testimony, the explicit action of many rich masses of testimony, the explicit action of many rich masses of testimony, after refusing me a hearing, which I earnestly demanded—a fact which they suppressed in the first report of 228 pages, which no member of Congress could find time to read so late in session—when it was made, counsel me, a Democrat, with Ames, a Republican, for expulsion, while they let off thirteen other Republicans, who, all but one, had handled Credit Mobilier, when not a share had even come into my hands. The House and the country from the start scouted such an absurd report the moment they could get at it, by refusing to vote on expulsion at all. They did not censure Ames or myself, only condemned an act as old as 1787, in order thus to carry off, as one lightning rod, the electricity that had been generated by the battering of the press upon Congress and the country. But even in this the House did me injustice, because I was not in Congress when the act was alleged my interest began in the Credit Mobilier, or if, as alleged, I had any interest, it was fully disposed of before I went into the Directory. Some Democratic members of Congress assented to this injustice, in the belief that they could thus condemn such leading Republicans as Dawes, Garfield, Bingham, Kelley, Scofield and Hooper; but they were justly fooled, because the great intelligence, high character, and well known antecedents of these men, are such as to make ridiculous the charge that the Oakes Ames had bribed them, or that they were his dupes, as the Poland Committee reasons, and did not know what they were about.

Mr. Brooks then says he shall appeal to his constituents in person, if God restores him to health, and continues: "I shall demonstrate to you that neither myself nor Nellson were guilty of perjury, as Poland charges, and that both of us told the truth when testifying that I had no hand in the Credit Mobilier dividends, additional profits in any form." He concludes by a reference to his official career for the past twenty-five years.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Situation in Spain—Prospect of a Ministerial Crisis Being Averted.

LONDON, March 7.—The report that the bill disolving the Spanish Assembly and ordering the elections in Spain and Porto Rico for a Constituent Cortes had been defeated in the Assembly, is untrue. The bill was only introduced by the government on Monday last and the debate has not even begun in the Assembly. The measure was referred to a committee, who have it under consideration.

The committee as before reported, are unfavorable to the bill, and should they decide to recommend its rejection, a change of Ministry would be inevitable. But the committee is in conference with the Ministers, and the probability that the opposing views of the committee and the Cabinet will be reconciled is increasing. Dispatches from Madrid today make no mention of a Ministerial crisis.

The Governor of Malaga sent in his resignation, giving as a reason that he was subject to interference by the people, who are pillaging the houses of the wealthy.

Contradiction is given to the report from Madrid that the Spanish government has received an invitation that the European powers will jointly refuse to continue diplomatic relations with Spain if a federal republic is proclaimed.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 7.—Viscount Assington, John Frelyn Denison, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, died last night, aged seventy-three years.

The death of Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, member from Tyrone, is also announced.

LONDON, March 7.—Little credit is attached to the rumor of the estrangement of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

Shipping News.

LONDON, March 7.—The steamship Nestorian has arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steamship City of Brussels, previously reported disabled, was towed into this harbor to-day. The passengers and mails were to be transferred to the steamer City of New York.

The steamship Moravian fell foul of the British man-of-war Gladiator to-day. The latter was so badly damaged that she was obliged to return to port. The Moravian suffered no serious injury and proceeded.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 7, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅞. American securities: 5-20s of 1865, 93¾; do of 1867, 93¾; 10-40s 89⅝; new 5s, 90¾; Erie R'ds, 22¾; Illinois, 92¾. Refined petroleum 17s1⅞d. Whale oil 40s 1ctad. Turpentine 47s.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes 56 francs 60 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 2,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Cotton quiet: middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were for American, and 1,000 bales for speculation and export; March and April, shipments from Savannah, 9 5-16d; shipments, 9 5-16d; February and March 9¾d; sales during the week, 78,000 bales; exports 5,000 bales; stock, 500,000 bales; stock afloat, 489,000 bales; American 378,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, average 10s 9½d@11s; club 10s 4½d@11s 6d; red winter 12s 2d. Flour 38s 6d@29s. Corn 23s@27s 3d. Peas 40s@40 6d. Mess pork 52s 6d. Lard 44s. Bacon, long cut, shortand middles 36s; short rib do 37s. Tallow 42s 9d. Crude petroleum 17¾d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 64,000 quarters; American 23,000 quarters. Receipts of corn for the past three days 10,000 quarters American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, March 6.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

THE New York papers mention a case which shows that some rascally genius has invented a new device wherewithal to ensnare mercenary rustics. It seems that a citizen of Mattoon, sent to the Superintendent of Police at New York a lithographed circular similar to those that are used in the "Saw dust game," which he had received through the mails. This epistle represents that its author bought at a very low figure, 1,200 yards of fine silk that had been stolen during the late fire, and a sample of which accompanies the circular; that he is sick and afraid to dispose of it in the city, and that he is compelled by poverty to offer it. He will sell it to the party addressed for 25 cents a yard, to be paid for in installments of $50 per month. An innocent-looking postscript adds that a remittance of $10 will be necessary to get the silk out of pawn.

THE demoralization that exists among the nobility of Great Britain is forcibly suggested by facts that are recited in a recent London correspondence. For example, two young men, both highly connected, came into court, one having accused the other of cheating at cards. The accused denied this, but admitted enough to show that he was little else than a professional gambler; while the accuser was compelled on cross-examination to admit that he frequented the lowest gambling houses and was the constant companion of thieves and demi-reps of both sexes. Again, a lordly young lieutenant in a fancy regiment has recently absconded, leaving a forged check afloat. Finally, an Irish nobleman, whose wife, lately, in a fit of "Virtue alone 'enobles,'" has been convicted of bastardy.

The temperance movement in Kentucky is quietly but surely gaining ground. A large number of counties have had bills passed in the Legislature prohibiting the sale of liquors in their boundaries.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—River thirteen feet six inches and falling. Departed—Andes. Wheeling. Raining slightly since dark.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7.—River falling, with six feet eight inches in the canal and four feet eight inches in the chute. Mostly cloudy all day. Mercury ranged from 52 to 62. Raining to-day. Business dull. Arrived—Camella, Tennessee river; Charmer, Cincinnati. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Camella, Cincinnati; Thompson Dean and A. W. Garrett and barges, New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 7.—Cloudy, wet and rained all afternoon. Mercury 48 to 55. The river has fallen eighteen inches. Departed—Dove-Mollie Ebert, Mollie Moore, Tarascon and Mary Ament. Up—Fayette, Rose Hite and Schlinger. Business good and freights plenty.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—River falling, with seven feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and mild. Arrived—F. P. Gracey, Cairo; Cairo; Eddyville, Upper Cumberland. Departed—F. P. Gracey, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., March 7.—Arrived—Capital City, St. Louis. Departed—Quickstep, Evansville; John Means, St. Louis; Great Republic, St. Louis; Victory, Pittsburgh. The river falling two feet, raining nearly all day, with prospects for rain all night.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Arrived—Belle Memphis and Coal Hill, Ohio river; Dexter, New Orleans. Departed—Belle Memphis and Hawkeye, Ohio river; Emperor, Pittsburgh. River rising slowly. Cloudy and warm with indications of rain. The ice at Chouteau's island, Missouri, is broken up and the river is expected to be open to Keokuk in a few days.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Warm and rainy. River falling rapidly. Arrived—Coal City and Diamond, Louisville; Dardanelle, Arkansas river. Departed—St. Luke, Ouchita river; Ben Franklin, New Orleans; Thomas Shecke and Arlington, Cincinnati; Julia, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, St. Louis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Arrived—Minnesota, Cincinnati; Mary E. Forsythe, Evansville; Belle Rich, Long Worth, Cincinnati; John Kyle and Crescent City, St. Louis; John B. Maude, Memphis. Clear and pleasant.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Market quiet; double $7; treble $7 25@9 00; choice $9 25@11 25. Corn dull at 86c. Oats 50@51c. Bran $1 05@1 10. Hay quiet; prime $20; choice $19. Pork firmer at $20@20 50. Dry salted meats 6¾@6¾@8c. Bacon active at 7½@8¾@8½c. Hams 9¾@12c. Lard dull; tierces 8@8½c; kegs 9¼@9¾c. Sugar—Good fair 8⅞@8⅝c; prime 9c. Molasses in good demand; common 50@55c; fair 60@65c; prime 70@75c. Whisky dull; Louisiana 90c; Cincinnati 95c. Coffee 18@20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts 2,375 head; market rather dull; shippers are ironclad to find cattle; prices about ¼c lower; good 1,250 to 1,340 lbs steers selling at $5 00@5 30; choice 1,375 to 1,400 lbs do, $5 75@6 15; butchers' cows and steers $1 25@4 50; good feeders $4 20@4 25; shipments 1,647 head. Hogs—Receipts 1,500 head; quality generally rather poor; market dull and prices weak and dull; common to good sold at $4 25@4 60; good to choice sorted $4 70@4 90; shipments 700 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,926 head; in fair demand and steady at $4 00@6 00 for fair to good; shipments 315 head.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The people of Florida are making the palmetto quite a source of wealth. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods are being manufactured from this material, which is adding greatly to the prosperity and business of the State.

Great excitement exists in Lyon county, Kentucky, over the recent discovery of valuable iron deposits in that county. This ore is what is known as brown hematite, and is valuable because of the necessity of its use with other ore to make the best iron and steel.

The discovery is announced of another great lead mine in Wisconsin. Operations have not been carried further than to test the crevice, which already reveals a half million pounds of ore. About 200,000 pounds have been raised. The lead lies in chunks of such size that it has to be blasted to be handled. Miners say the prospects indicate this to be the largest body of that mineral ever struck in the State.

The members of the Nebraska Legislature have gone on an excursion to Topeka, Kansas, just to perfect their accomplishments in stealing and the other qualifications of first-class legislators.

Southern papers say they have never before known such a uniformity in the reports that the planters of their respective sections are preparing for large cotton crops, as this year.

The people of California would seem to be in a prosperous condition. The deposits of the Savings banks of San Francisco reach forty millions of dollars, while those of the interior of the State exceed eight millions, and have been enabled to declare dividends ranging from nine to twelve per cent.

A valuable and most important mineral water has been found in Kentucky, which has been shown by actual experiment to be a specific for all scrofulous affections, and for every kind of sore eyes.

A National Convention of Free Masons will be held at Indianapolis, March 25, 26 and 27.

Chicago has been reforming the practical working of her jury law, with the gratifying result of reducing the expenses of a week's business in the Circuit Court from $450 to $50.

An attempt is being made to reopen in Boston a suit in which a divorce was granted for alleged infidelity thirteen years ago.

Mississippi, closely following Georgia, has repealed the usury laws, and throw capital open to competition.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company appears of be working with some success to encourage emigration among the solid and thrifty farmers of England. A party is about to start for the Yeovil Colony, and another will go in April.

An eminent Western doctor has discovered that vaccination with tartar-emetic is as good a preventative of small-pox as the usual style of vaccination.

Paper is now used for window shutters. The ordinary pulp is brought by pressure to the utmost compactness and solidity, with the lightest possible sheet-iron or other casting to insure stability.

PERSONAL.

In the Superior Court at Chicago on Wednesday, Sarah Wright filed her bill of complaint in divorce, put her husband, James H. Wright, on the stand as a witness, threw a glance around, and Sarah glided out of the hall of justice in time to be married again before the going down of the sun.

Already has the St. Paul (Minn.) *Journal* prepared for President Grant an attractive lifesituation, to be taken at the end of his second term. It is as head of a grand military department in Cornell University.

Schuyler Colfax is expected to take stock in several of the new manufacturing establishments being projected at South Bend. So says the Indianapolis *Journal*.

It is safe to say that the most popular humorist in the United States just at present is Bailey, the ridiculous genius of the Danbury *News*. And yet he does not lecture, and never has published a book. Bring him out!

A California correspondent writes that Gov. Booth has put his official dignity in his pocket, and has taken to lecturing on Swedenborgianism. This has aroused a New Jerusalem minister in San Francisco, who is preparing a reply, and so a lively controversy is anticipated.

Sermons are paying as well as novels now. Rev. F. W. Robertson's volumes have returned his heir £30,000, ($150,000) since his death. Ned Beecher's sermons, and his wife's too, and his only son is attached to the British Legation in Washington.

Mrs. Annie A. Pomeroy, late of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, divorced wife of the notorious Brick Pomeroy, was recently married to James H. Reid, an artist, of Illinois.

Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall has again resumed his practice at the bar, his first appearance taken place last Monday. The facility with which a man can enter and leave public life, and the changes which a few months can effect are well illustrated in the case of Mr. Hall. On the fourth of last January Gen. Charlton, counsel associate of Mr. Hall, and his legal opponent was ex-Recorder Smith.

Thomas Hughes, M. P., has succeeded the late Prof. Maurice as Principal of the Workingmen's College in London.

Captain Newman of the United States Senate is about to start on a pilgrimage around the world. He will go westward, and will stop in Utah to see what can be done with Brother Brigham under the law just passed.

THE recent forgeries perpetrated on the Bank of England recall similar attempts to defraud that institution made in the past. One of the most prominent forgeries of promissory notes discounted by the bank were those of Robert Aslett and of Fauntleroy. Through Aslett the the bank lost $1,600,000 and through Fauntleroy $1,800,000. In 1862 great quantities of the watermarked paper used for Bank of England notes were stolen from the government mill by one of the employed there and were printed on at Birmingham. The printer admitted that he had been pursuing this disho orable line for a long time, and said that he had printed the whole of the notes forged on the Bank of England fron 1855 to 1862. No estimate was ever published of the loss to the bank through these transactions.

CITY MATTERS.

Charity Fund Distributed.

The following distribution has been made by Mayor Blackmore of the annual income of the Hallman fund:

Home for Destitute	$157 49
Homeopathic Hospital	157 47
Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor	255 17
Young Mens' Home	256 17
Total	$825 30

Anti-Consolidation Movement.

The citizens of Allegheny opposed to consolidation, having received intimations that unless a counter movement would be inaugurated, that their silence would be considered as strong proof that they favored consolidation, have commenced to take some action in the matter. The movement was delayed until yesterday, as it was believed that it was well known that a large majority of the citizens were opposed to consolidation, and that this fact would be sufficient to deter the consolidationists of this city from pushing the matter. When the report was received in Allegheny that the bill for consolidation bill had been sent to Harrisburg, a number of prominent citizens began a counter movement, and had a remonstrance prepared. The paper was circulated through the city yesterday by some twenty persons, and about a thousand signatures secured. Those circulating the remonstrance state that almost every person upon whom they attach their signatures. Every firm, with but two or three exceptions, doing business on Federal street, have signed the paper. The work will be prosecuted with vigor until the greater part of the city has been canvassed.

HEAVY SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The Case Now Before Arbitrators.

Some time since, suit was entered in the District Court, by Messrs. Jones, Shankey & Co., railroad contractors, of Toronto, Canada, against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for damages for alleged breach of contract, amounting in all about $100,000. The plaintiffs had a contract for twenty sections (about twenty miles) of the road between Connellsville and Ohio Pyle Falls, and allege that the company greatly delayed them in the early letting to furnish working plans, that they did not pay for the work when done, and committed other breaches of contract, whereby losses were sustained in the aggregate above stated. As the case was likely to prove a long one, it has been referred to arbitrators, consisting of S. H. Geyer, C. W. Robb and W. G. Hawkins, Esq., who are now hearing the testimony—a phonographic reporter having been employed. Messrs. John H. Hampton and Thomas Marshall appear as counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. George Shiras, Jr., for defendants.

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The Magnitude of its Operations.

The following figures from the forthcoming report of the Auditor General's Railroad Report for the past year, give some idea of the gigantic operations of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. This company has in operation 593 first class locomotives, 78,815 freight cars, 1,741 coal cars. The road crosses 154 iron, 11 stone, and 25 wooden bridges. It has 203 depots and 97 wood and water stations, and 514 miles of steel rails.

During the past year its passenger trains traveled 2,909,374 miles, while its freight trains traveled 10,471,883 miles. Five million two hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and ninety-three passengers, of all classes, were carried, of which number 344,442 were through passengers. The freight carried amounted to 7,344,779 tons, 1,150,229 tons being through freight. This is classified as follows: Anthracite coal, 776,206 tons; bituminous, 2,809,845; petroleum and other oils, 462,226; pig iron, 334,947; railroad iron, 127,696; other iron, 62,892; iron and other manufactures, 320,120; agricultural productions, 1,134,517; merchandise and manufactures, 504,445; live stock, 286,286; lumber, 423,889; unclassified, 20,000.

The receipts were as follows: From passengers, $4,902,017; freight, $16,856,991; mails and express, $604,543; miscellaneous, $280,072; making a grand total of $22,919,525. The cost of maintaining and operating the road was $13,764,073, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $9,247,552. The mortality list foots up 146 persons killed and 314 wounded. Of the killed, ten were passengers, sixty-seven employees, and sixty-nine "others." Of the wounded, fifty were passengers, one hundred and eighty-nine employees, and seventy-five "others."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Thomas Murray, charged with aggravated assault and battery upon the person of Edward O'Malley, on motion of the District Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

James Godfrey, indicted for aggravated assault on oath of Cummins Norton, was found not guilty, the costs to be divided between the parties.

The case of John Brennan, charged with rape on oath of Honora Foley, is on trial.

Henry Gerkey, charged with horse stealing, on oath of Jacob Daniel, was acquitted of the charge.

Henry Gertemeyer was acquitted of the charge of the larceny of a twenty dollar coat, the property of James McGrath.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Conrad Brotier,	Francis Dunn,
W. C. Hilderbrand,	Geo. Irwin,
Charles Wall (2),	Edward Powers,
Wm. Unks,	J. B. Roberts,
Wendelin Dunn,	James Flack,
Mary Jordan,	Ellen Mairooney,
Catharine Smoker,	Wm. Peterson.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of N. Lee and Joseph Gray vs. John Krebs and others, being an action to recover damages sustained in consequence of the defendants having caught, afloat a lot of lumber belonging to the plaintiffs, and sold the same—a non-suit was taken as to Graham and Farmerce, and the case was tried as against Krebs. The act of Assembly covering the sale of lumber caught afloat and unclaimed, had not been strictly complied with, and the jury found for the plaintiffs $419 04.

The first case taken up was that of Huckenstein vs. Rolland, action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

Judge Hampton, who has been off the bench for some time past, in consequence of severe sickness in his family, expects to resume his duties on Monday, and will take charge of the regular list and jury. Judge Kirkpatrick will continue to hold a branch of the District Court, Monday morning being fixed for the trial of the lateral railroad case of Briggs vs. Hays, and after its disposition will continue also the regular list.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe and Collier.

In the case of A. Holster vs. Anton Froman, being an action on a book account, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $64 40.

The next case taken up was that of the Fisher Brothers vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. This is an action on a breach of contract for the delivery of oil. On trial.

The case of James Cochran vs. Robert Hague, being an action to recover money paid to defendant by plaintiff, is on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

An order was issued to the National Iron Company of Mentour county, to show cause why it should not be adjudged bankrupt on the petition on the 5th inst., by Abram H. Reynolds, of Luzerne county.

In the bankruptcy matter of Service & Co. et al vs. Isaac Claypool, of Erie county, an order was made extending the return day of hearing on motion for injunction until to morrow.

An injunction was issued against certain execution creditors of William L. Hamilton, of Clinton county, bankrupt.

The petition filed by Rotsford & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, creditors, ag-inst Erastus C. Somers, of Luzerne county, debtor, was dismissed and proceedings discontinued.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Those who have not yet heard Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Effie Ellsler in the beautiful drama of "Davy Crockett" should attend the matinee or evening performance, as it will then have its last representations. Those who go will be well requited.

On Monday evening Mr. Thomas G. Riggs, one of the very best Irish comedians on the boards, will commence a brief engagement in the play of "Shin Fane."

Alms's American Theater.

There will be a matinee at this theater, commencing at half past two, when a full programme will be given, including the great leaps of young Leo. At night a special bill of great length may be expected.

Trimble's Varieties.

The local burlesque entitled "Local Option, or Free Thinkers and Free Drinkers," and a host of other good things will be presented at the matinee this afternoon. The Saturday night performances at this theatre t have become proverbial for their excellence.

Death of Judge Warner.

The venerable Judge G. E. Warner, of Sewickley, died yesterday morning, at his residence, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was one of the oldest citizens of the county, and for many years had been prominently connected with the lumber interests on the Youghiogheny. He was also engaged in other pursuits, financial and mercantile, and was eminently successful. He was for many years President of the Second National Bank of this city, and only retired from the position three years ago, on the eighteenth anniversary of its birth. He had been sick a few weeks, of an affection of the kidneys. He leaves a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars, to be divided among his children and grandchildren.

The Beaver Falls Meeting.

We have already announced that it was the intention to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Beaver Falls on Monday next, to take concerted action the communication of the Harmony Society, regarding the chinese laborers at the cutlery works. We now learn that the meeting will not be held, but changed, and that the meeting will be held on Tuesday, at Concert Hall.

Reading for the Family.

Pittock & Co., book and news dealers, opposite the postoffice, send us "Harper's Weekly," "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," "Every Saturday," "Hearth and Home," "Scientific American," and "Appleton's Journal" for the current week. They have all the illustrated and literary papers and magazines on their counters.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TARENTUM is to have a rolling mill built there in the spring.

THE city clock is now illuminated at night, and it attracts great attention.

A NEW PAPER called the *Star*, published by Geo. W. Wall, made its appearance to-day. We wish the publisher success.

DR. WM. MCMOCK, the well-known reader and elocutionist, will give an entertainment this evening in the Allentown school house. The price of admission has been fixed at twenty-five cents.

A LECTURE on the subject of local option will be delivered by the Rev. G. H. Humphrey, in the First Presbyterian church, Twenty-sixth ward (East Birmingham), to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock.

A PAPER puts the matter which it wishes to enforce in the following simple manner: "You rub a man to shampoo a no sequitur with a thimbleful of soapsuds, and he'll take up wash and dress himself for advertising."

JOHN MCGILVERY, Robert McGilvery and George Dunn, charged with aggravated assault and battery, already reported, were each held in five hundred dollars bail for their appearance at the hearing before Deputy Mayor Irwin's office on Tuesday next.

A MOVEMENT is now on foot by the commission merchants of this city, assisted by others, to have all formed recently by the wholesale grocers, having for its object the mutual protection of the trade. A meeting will be held shortly to consider the matter.

THE Eighth Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Second U. P. church will be held in Christ M. E. Church to-morrow evening, at half past seven o'clock, Joseph Horne, Esq., presiding. The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. W. B. Watkins, D.D.

IT was often the case that to make a balky horse travel, tie a string tightly around his ear, near the end, let him stand until he begins to shake his head, then he will forget about balking and go without further trouble. It never fails. The "animile" walks right off on his ear.

A WORKMAN in Robinson, Rea & Co.'s foundry, in the Thirty-sixth ward, South Side, named William Johnston, had his hand caught in the machinery of the engine yesterday, and sustained the fracture of his wrist. Dr. Brewster reduced the fracture, and the patient is as removed to his home.

THE March number of the *People's Monthly* maintains the high character of former issues. There are several fine engravings, among the best of the first page, entitled "Isn't he cunning, mamma?" The letter-press is beautiful, and the entire contents of a character for a publication is one deserving of all encouragement.

NEAR noon yesterday a little boy named Willie Hughes was run over by car No. 1, of the Ormsby Passenger Railway. The accident occurred on Sarah street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Birmingham. The little fellow was endeavoring to get ahead of a wagon in crossing the street, and he fell under the car. A mule also ran over as stated. One of his legs was smashed, and amputation will likely be necessary.

IT may be of interest to certain soldiers of the late war residing in this vicinity to know that by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, all United States soldiers, who were temporarily absent from their enlistment when they were mustered out of service, but who were restored to duty without trial and afterwards honorably discharged, can now obtain the bounties from which they have heretofore been debarred.

OFFICER JONES, of Mayor Callow's police, saw a suspicious character at an early hour yesterday morning emerge from a dwelling house on Locust street, carrying a number of packages. He arrested him and conveyed him to the lock-up, where he gave his name as Thomas Hallman. The packages contained a lot of handkerchiefs, cheap jewelry, packages of prize candies, etc. Some of the articles have been identified. Efforts are now being made to arrest two other men who were seen in company with the prisoner during the night. The prisoner will have a hearing on Monday.

An Elegant Piece of Workmanship.

At the Star Safe Works of Mr. Thomas Barnes, successor to Burke & Barnes, 129 and 131 Third avenue, may now be seen one of the finest fire and burglar proofs ever constructed. The safe was made for the Weekly Savings Bank, is six feet high, four feet wide and three feet deep. The outside proof is composed of iron-centered steel and iron sheets, the whole forming a thickness of four inches, which is fastened together with chronicle bolts, each bolt passing through the door and fastened by nuts. The inside door is burglar as well as fire proof, whilst the outside door is of the usual material which has made the Star Safes so well known. The safe is no less ornamental than it is useful and secure, and reflects great credit upon its manufacturer. Our bankers and others interested in seeing what is, without doubt, the very best piece of work in the fireproof line, will compliment themselves by an examination of the safe, which, may be seen by calling at the works as above.

Notice.

A meeting of Liquor Dealers will be held at the German Masonic Hall, corner of Madison avenue and Washington street, Allegheny, on Monday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock.

Call and Examine

Fire and burglar proof safes at Thomas Barnes', 129 and 131 Third avenue.

Wanted, First Class Mortgages.

Apply to Luther S. Kaufman, stock and note broker, 116, Smithfield street. $50,000 on hand for investment in first class mortgages.

He is a Happy Man

That has secured a policy of insurance on his home in the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny, for he may feel safe, though the conflagration rises comes and invades his sweet home, his property. The policy of insurance makes him secure if his property is burned, for the same, and is in all events a most comfortable and desirable assurance that he cannot lose, no matter how the conflagration may rise.

The Teutonia issues fire policies on all property in the cities and surrounding county that may be, of a character to warrant taking a risk. Care is exercised so that the business and prosperity of the company is never loaded down with bad risks, and thus the Company has achieved a remarkable success. The general office is at 206 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Call and Examine

Fire and burglar proof safes at Thomas Barnes', 129 and 131 Third avenue.

The Wylie Avenue Savings Bank.

Our readers in that portion of the city known as "the hill" who may have savings which they wish to deposit in a reliable and safe institution, will find such an one in the Wylie Avenue Savings bank, located on the corner of Wylie avenue and Elm street. This bank is a comparatively new institution, but it has been managed during the time which it has been in operation with such prudence and financial skill that it has had unchecked prosperity and is justly regarded as one of the best institutions of its class in the city. All who deposit in the Wylie Avenue Savings bank are sure of being courteously treated by its officers, of receiving the best rates of their money, and of obtaining the very best security for the same.

Buyers of Furniture

Will consult their interests by calling on the well known firm of D. W. Hunnard & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny, before purchasing anything in the line. The firm mentioned keep at all times an immense stock and variety of both home and Eastern manufactured furniture. At their establishment you can procure whatever style you want, from the plainer and more economical to the costliest and most magnificent. Their prices will be found the most reasonable to be obtained in any furniture house hereabouts.

Call and Examine

Fire and burglar proof safes at Thomas Barnes', 129 and 131 Third avenue.

Spring Suits

Are now in order, and gentlemen will soon be looking about them for a suitable place to leave their measure. Our readers will find no larger or more varied assortment of fine imported goods from which to make their selections than at the well known "sign of the bee hive," No. 22 Liberty street, Messrs. T. Scandrett & Co., are making extensive preparations to accommodate their spring trade, and are possessed of the requisite facilities for filling all orders promptly and satisfactorily. They have in their employ three cutters, who have no superiors as artists in the United States. They guarantee a fit every time. The goods are made up in the neatest, most stylish, and durable manner, and thus all garments gotten up at the establishment are in every way unexceptionable. Before ordering your spring suit call and see what "Tom" Scandrett can do for you in the way of stylish goods, perfect fits and low prices.

To Builders.

We desire to direct the attention of all persons who design to erect buildings during the coming summer to the great superiority of the Anderson Sash Balance over any similar invention in use. It has now been before the public for some time, and in every case has met with the most pronounced success. As a contrivance for windows that at once combines the advantages of simplicity and durability it has no rival. It besides possesses the superiority of being so easily adjusted that it can be fitted to any window frame. Call at No. 70 Smithfield street and see the Balance in operation.

Trunks for the Million.

At Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street.

The Beautiful Weather Yesterday

Reminded merchants that their spring stock of tobacco and cigars will soon have to be replenished, and the place to obtain these goods is at the wholesale establishment of T. J. Wallace, 31 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair.) At this house almost anything that is required by city or country merchants in the tobacco line can be had on unexceptionable terms. Shipments of all the popular brands of tobacco and cigars are daily arriving, and merchants cannot go amiss by calling at this house and purchasing their supplies.

Pain in the Breast, with Cough,

Can be cured by taking it in time, with B. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.

The Best Wagons

In use are the city, farm and plantation iron axle and iron axle thimble skein wagons, manufactured by C. Coleman & Son, proprietors of the Duquesne wagon works, Nos. 16 and 19 Duquesne Way, Allegheny avenue, near the soldiers' monument, Allegheny City. The same firm manufacture every description of spring wagons, carts, delivery wagons, etc., and all kinds of any similar establishment in the country. Messrs. Coleman & Son have in store, ready for use 400,000 feet of dry lumber, and all their stock is thoroughly seasoned before being worked. Repairing is promptly done at the works. ws

Immense Stock

Of trunks, &c., and low prices, at Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street.

A Universal Remedy.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. TTh5

All Persons Dealing

to buy or sell any bank, insurance or any other local stocks are requested to give their orders to Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. Stocks bought and sold on commission. Full information promptly furnished concerning any local stocks.

Luther S. Kaufman,

Stock and note broker, 116, Smithfield street, gives special attention to the negotiation of commercial paper. Manufacturers and others desiring to have paper negotiated are requested to call on him. All business done on commission.

The Right Place,

100 Wood street, R. K. Breed & Co.'s, To buy fine vases and China ware, Shades of all kinds for wax flowers, Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

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The First of April.

Many will look forward to that day with regret at leaving old associations and moving to strange houses. Things will be mislaid; the boot jack, the clothes brush, the hair brush and the comb. All these things will be wanted in your new houses. Now don't forget Thompson & Co. for all these useful articles. You can get them good and cheap at 240 Liberty street.

Vogel & Graham,

No. 118 Wood street, are now offering great bargains in trunks, valises and traveling bags.

Yoder's German Liniment.

Used twenty-five years in curing all kinds of troubles of horse flesh. Also, for rheumatism, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc. It should be in every house and stable. For sale by all druggists.

DIED:

BURD.—At Beaufort, S. C., March 5th, SAMUEL F. BURD, of Mercer, Pa., aged thirty-two years.

WARNER.—In Sewickley, on Thursday evening, March 6th, at 7 o'clock, Judge GRISWOLD E. WARNER, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence at 11 o'clock TO-DAY. A special car with train leaving Sewickley at 12 10, arriving in Allegheny at 12 40, and returning from Allegheny at 3 48 P. M., will accommodate friends of the family, who are respectfully invited to attend.

ALDEN.—On Tuesday morning, March 4th, at 1 o'clock, GEORGE W. ALDEN, late Superintendent of the Monongahela House, aged sixty-seven years.

Funeral service at the Hotel, on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,

UNDERTAKER.

117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

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DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.

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